VOL. VI.---NO. 44. LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, NOVEMBER 1, 1877. WHOLE NO. 300.

IN THE DEAR OLD WAY.

BY LOUISE S. UPHAM.

Aye, John, you and I are growing old,
Our temples are flecked with white;
Once youthful forms are not so straight,
Our footsteps not so light;
But what care we—we have plucked life's fruits,
We have culled its fairest flowers;
And our stalwart sons and bonny girls
Cheer life's declining hours.

Aye, John, do you mind the happy time
When our feet the green turf pressed,
As we took our way to the village church,
Where our wedding-vows were blessed?
How my mother's smiles shone through her tears
As my hand in your broad palm lay,
When my father gave away the bride
In the dear, old, blessed way!

They have slept beneath the daisied sod
This many and many a year;
And you and I are following close,
As our shadowy hours draw near!
But, John, there are pleasures yet in store—
Give thanks, give thanks, to-day,
For we'll keep the precious, Christmas hours
In the dear, old, blessed way!

Our children all are coming home
With their darling girls and boys;
And this lonely house will again be rife
With childhood's mirthful joys!
And we'll sit beside the cosy hearth
The while the dear guests stay,
And bask in the cheery sun of love
In the dear, old, blessed way!

True, John, our hearts have been wrung by grief,
They have ached with trouble and care;
But the bliss has far outweighed the tears,
And of blessings we've reaped our share!
Now we're growing old; yes, growing old,
But we'll joy while joy we may;
And we'll keep once more sweet, Christmas hours
In the dear, old, blessed way!

FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH.

[*From Chambers' Journal*]

The fire burns cheerily on the hearth, the great logs crackle and flare up the wide chimney, up which it is my wont to say you could drive a coach-and-four. I draw my chair nearer to it with a shiver. "What a night!" I say.

"Is it snowing?" asks my wife who sits opposite to me, her books and work on the table beside her.

"Fast. You can scarcely see a yard before you."

"Heaven help any poor creature on the moor to-night!" says she.

"Who would venture out? It began snowing before dark, and all the people about know the danger of being benighted on the moor in a snow-storm."

"Yes. But I have known people frozen to death hereabouts before now."

My wife is Scotch, and this pleasant house in the highlands is hers. We are trying a winter in it for the first time, and I find it excessively cold and somewhat dull. Mentally I decide that in future we will only grace it with our presence during the shooting season. Presently I go to the window and look out; it has ceased snowing and through a rift in the cloud I see a star.

"It is beginning to clear," I tell my wife, and also inform her that it is past eleven. As she lights her candle at a side-table I hear a whining and scratching at the front door.

"There is Laddie loose again," says she. "Would you let him in, dear?"

I did not like facing the cold wind, but could not refuse to let in the poor animal. Strangely enough, when I opened the door and called him he wouldn't come. He runs up to the door and looks into my face with dumb entreaty; then he runs back a few steps, looking around to see if I am following; and finally, he takes my coat in his mouth and tries to draw me out.

"Laddie won't come in," I call out to my wife. "On the contrary he seems to want me to go out and have a game of snow-ball with him."

She throws a shawl around her and comes to the door. The collie was hers before we were married, and she is almost as fond of him, I tell her, as she is of Jack, our eldest boy.

"Laddie, Laddie!" she calls; "come in, sir." He comes obediently to her call, but refuses to enter the house, and pursues the same dumb pantomime he has already tried to me.

"I shall shut him out, Jessie," I say. "A night in the snow won't hurt him;" and I prepare to close the door.

"You will do nothing of the kind!" she replies, with an anxious look; but you will rouse the servants at once and follow him. Some one is lost in the snow, and Laddie knows it."

I laugh. "Really, Jessie, you are absurd. Laddie is a sagacious animal, no doubt, but I cannot believe he is as clever as that. How can he possibly know whether any one is lost in the snow or not?"

"Because he has found them and come back to us for help. Look at him now."

"I cannot but own that the dog seems restless and uneasy, and is evidently endeavoring to coax us to follow him; he looks at us with pathetic entreaty in his eloquent eyes. 'Why won't you believe me?' he seems to ask."

"Come," she continues, "you know you could not rest while there was a possibility of a fellow-creature wanting your assistance. And I am certain Laddie is not deceiving us."

What is a poor hen-pecked man to do? I grumble and resist and yield, as I have often grumbled and resisted before, and as I doubtless shall do again.

"Laddie once found a man in the snow before, but he was dead," Jessie says, as she hurries off to prepare warm drinks, and get ready some blankets for us to take with us. In the meantime I rouse the servants. They are all English, with the exception of Donald, the gardener, and I can see they are scoffingly skeptical of Laddie's sagacity, and inwardly disgusted at having to turn out of their warm beds and face the bitter winter's night.

"Dinna trouble yoursels," I hear old Donald say. "The mistress is right enough. Auld Laddie is clevêrer than mony a christian, and will find something in the snaw this night."

"Don't sit up, Jessie," I say as we start; "we may be out half the night on this wild-goose chase."

"Follow Laddie closely," is the only answer she makes.

The dog springs forward with a joyous bark, constantly looking back to see if we are following. As we pass through the avenue gates and emerge on to the moor, the moon struggles for a moment through the driving clouds, and lights up with a sickly gleam the snow-clad country before us. "It's like hunting for a needle in a burdle of hay, sir," says John, the coachman, confidentially, "to think as we should find anybody on such a night as this! Why, in some places the snow is more than a couple o' feet thick, an I it goes again' reason to think that a dumb animal would have the sense to come home and fetch help."

"Bide a wee, bide a wee," says old Donald. "I dinna ken what your English dugs can do; but a collie, though it has na been pleasing to providence to give the creetur the gift o' speech, can do mony mair things than them that wad deride it."

"I ain't deridin' of 'em," says John, "I only say as how if they be so clever I've never seen it."

"Ye wull, though, ye wull," says old Donald, as he hurries forward after Laddie, who has now settled down into a swinging trot, and is taking his way straight across the loneliest part of the bleak moor. The cold wind almost cuts us in two, and whirls the snow into our faces, nearly blinding us. My finger-tips are becoming numbed, icicles hang from my moustache and beard, and my feet and legs are soaking wet, even through my shooting-boots and stout leggings.

The moon has gone in again, and the light from the lantern we carry is barely sufficient to show us the inequalities in the height of the snow, by which we are guessing at our path. I begin to wish I had staid at home. "*L'homme propose, mais la femme dispose*," I sigh to myself; and I begin to consider whether I may venture to give up the search (which I have undertaken purely to satisfy my wife, for I am like John, and won't believe in Laddie), when suddenly I hear a shout in front of me, and see Donald, who has all the time been keeping close to Laddie, drop on his knees and begin digging wildly in the snow with his hands. We all rush forward. Laddie has stopped at what appears to be the foot of a stunted tree, and after scratching and whining for a moment, sits down and watches, leaving the rest to us. What is it that appears when we have shoveled away the snow? A dark object! Is it a bundle of rags? Is it—or, alas! was it—a human being? We raise it carefully, and tenderly wrap it in one of the warm blankets with which my wife's forethought has provided us. "Bring the lantern," I say, huskily; and John holds it over the prostrate form of not as we might have expected, some stalwart shepherd of the hills, but over that of a poor, shriveled, wrinkled, ragged old woman. I try to pour some hot drops down the poor old throat, but the teeth are so firmly clinched that I cannot.

"Best get her home as quickly as may be, sir; the mistress will know better what to do for her nor we do, if so be the poor creature is not past help," says John, turning instinctively, as we all do in sickness or trouble, to woman's aid.

So we improvise a sort of hammock of the blankets, and gently and tenderly the men prepare to carry their poor, helpless burden over the snow.

"I am afraid your mistress will be in bed," I say, as we begin to retrace our steps.

"Never fear, sir," says Donald, with a triumphant glance at John; "she will be up and waiting for us. She kens Laddie didna bring us out in the snaw for nathing."

"I'll never say nought about believing a dawg again," says John, gracefully striking his colors. "You were right and I was wrong, and that's all about it;" but to think that there should be such sense in an animal passes me!"

As we reach the avenue gate I dispatch one of the men for the doctor, who fortunately lives within a stone's throw of us, and I hurry on to prepare my wife for what is coming. She runs into the hall to meet me. "Well?" she asks eagerly.

"We have found a poor old woman," I say; "but I do not know whether she is alive or dead."

"You will find some dry clothing in your dressing-room, dears," she says; and this is all the revenge she takes on me for my skepticism. The poor old woman is carried up stairs and placed in a warm bath under my wife's direction; and before the doctor arrives she has shown some faint symptoms of life—so my wife sends me word. Dr. Bruce shakes his head when he sees her. "Poor old soul," he says; "how came she out on the moor on such a fearful night? I fear she has received a shock which, at her age she will not easily get over."

They manage, however, to force a few spoonfuls of hot drink down her throat; and presently a faint color flickers on the cheek, and the poor eyelids begin to tremble. My wife raises her head and makes her swallow some cordial which Dr. Bruce has brought with him, and then lays her back among the soft warm pillows. "I think she will rally now," says Dr. Bruce, as her breathing becomes more audible and regular. "Nourishment and warmth will do the rest; but she has received a shock from which I fear she will never recover."

By-and-by I go up to the room and find my wife watching alone by the aged sufferer. She looks up at me with a tears in her eyes. "Poor old soul," she says, "I am afraid she will not rally from the cold and exposure."

I go around to the other side of the bed and look down upon her. The aged face looks wan and pinched, and the scanty gray locks which lie on the pillow are still wet from the snow. She is a very little woman, as far as I can judge of her in her recumbent position, and I should think must have reached her allotted threescore-years-and-ten. "Who can she be?" I repeat, wonderingly. "She does not belong to any of the villages hereabouts, or we should know her face; and I cannot imagine what could bring a stranger to the moor on such a night."

As I speak a change passes over her face: the eyes unclose, and she looks inquiringly about her. She tries to speak, but is evidently too weak. My wife raises her and gives her a spoonful of nourishment, while she says, soothingly: "Don't try to speak. You are among friends; and when you are better you shall tell us all about yourself. Lie still now and try to sleep."

The gray head drops back wearily upon the pillow; and soon we have the satisfaction of hearing by the regular respiration that our patient is asleep.

"You can come to bed now, Jessie," I say; "I shall ring for Mary, and she can sit up the remainder of the night." But my wife, who is a tender-hearted soul and a born nurse, will not desert her post; so I leave her watching and retire to my solitary chamber.

When we meet in the morning I find that the little old woman has spoken a few words, and seems stronger. "Come in with me now," says my wife, "and let us try to find out who she is." We find her propped up in a reclining posture with pillows, and Mary beside her, feeding her.

"How are you now?" asks Jessie, bending over her.

"Better, much better, thank you, good lady;" she says, in a voice which trembles from age as well as weakness. "And very grateful to you for your goodness."

I hear at once by the accent that she is English. "Are you strong enough to tell me how you got lost on the moor, and where you came from, and where you were going?" continues my wife.

"Ah! I was going to my lad, my poor lad, and now I fear I shall never, never see him more," says the poor soul, with a long sigh of weariness.

"Where is your lad, and how far have you come?"

"My son is a soldier at Fort George, and I have come all the way from Liverpool to see him, and give him his old mother's blessing before he goes to the Indies." And then brokenly, with long pauses of weariness and weakness, the little old woman tells us her pitiful story.

Her lad, she tells us, is her only remaining child. She had six, and this the youngest is the only one who did not die of want during the Lancashire cotton famine. He grew up a fine, likely boy, the comfort and pride of his mother's heart, and the stay of her declining years. But a "strike" threw him out of work, and unable to endure the privation and misery in a fit of desperation he 'listed. His regiment was quartered at Fort George, and he wrote regularly to his mother, his letters getting more cheerful and hopeful every day, until suddenly he wrote to say that his regiment was ordered to India, begging her to send him her blessing, as he had not enough money to carry him to Liverpool to see her. The aged mother, widowed and childless, save for this one remaining boy, felt that she must look on his face once more before she died. She begged from a few ladies, whose kindness had kept her from the workhouse, sufficient money to carry her by train to Glasgow, and from thence she had made her way, now on foot, now begging a lift in a passing cart or wagon, to within a few miles of Fort George, when she was caught in the snow-storm, and wandering from the road, would have perished in the snow but for Laddie.

My wife is in tears and Mary sobbing audibly as the little old woman concludes her simple and touching story, and I walk to the window and look out for a moment before I am able to ask what her son's name is. As I tell her we are but a few miles from Fort George, and that I will send over for him, a smile of extreme content illuminates the withered face. "His name is John Salter," she says. "He is a tall, handsome lad; they will know him by that."

I hasten down stairs and write a short note to Colonel Freeman, whom I know intimately, informing him of the circumstance, and begging that he will allow John Salter to come over at once, and I dispatch my groom in the dog cart, that he may bring him back without loss of time. As I return to the house after seeing him start, I meet Dr. Bruce leaving the house.

"Poor old soul," he says; "her troubles are nearly over; she is sinking fast. I almost doubt whether she will live till her son comes."

"How she could have accomplished such a journey at her age I cannot understand," I observe.

"Nothing is impossible to a mother," answers Dr. Bruce; "but it has killed her."

I go in, but I find I cannot settle to my usual occupations. My thoughts are with the aged heroine who is dying up stairs, and suddenly I yield to the fascination which draws me back to her presence.

As Dr. Bruce says, she is sinking fast. She lies back on the pillows, her cheeks as ashy gray as her hair. She clasps my wife's hands in hers, but her eyes are wide open, and have an eager, expectant look in them.

"At what time may we expect them?"

"Not before four," I answered, in the same tone.

"He will be too late, I fear," she says: "she is getting rapidly weaker."

But love is stronger than death, and she *will* not go until her son comes. All through the winter's day she lies dying, obediently taking what nourishment is given to her, but never speaking except to say, "My lad, my lad! God is good; he will not let me die till he comes."

And at last I hear the dog-cart. I lay my finger on my lip and tell Mary to go and bring John Salter up very quietly. But my caution is needless; the mother has heard the sound, and with a last effort of her remaining strength she raises herself, and stretches out her arms. "My lad, my lad!" she gasps, as with a great sob he springs forward, and mother and son are clasped in each other's arms once more. For a moment they remain so. Then the little old woman sinks back on my wife's shoulder, and her spirit is looking down from heaven on the lad she loved so dearly on earth.

She lies in our little churchyard, under a spreading yew tree, and on the stone which marks her resting place are inscribed the words: "Faithful unto death." Our Laddie has gained far-spread renown for his good works; and as I sit finishing this record of a tale of which he is the hero, he lies at my feet, our ever-watchful, faithful companion and friend.

Young Folks' Column.

KIND EDITOR:—As the weeks come and go and THE SPIRIT comes to our family circle with interest, I quickly examine the "Young Folks' Column;" but I am sorry to say I have found the column filled with other reading matter for the past two weeks, on account of the young folks neglecting the golden opportunity given them. Now, children, do your best every one of you; try for the prize for no one knows who will win it. I wish Aunt Helen would write some more her letters are so interesting.

Dear young folks, how many of you like to have the grange evenings come when your papas and mammas go to the grange and you have to stay at home alone? Perhaps the most of you have older brothers or sisters to stay with you and where that is the case I think it is nice, don't you? As winter evenings are coming and we need parlor amusements to make the home circle more interesting for our brothers, so they will not get lonesome and want to spend their evenings away from home as some do, let each one of the family try and study through the day the different ways they can make the evening cheerful; and I will suggest that as the little girls and boys write that they try and give some new games or other amusements to occupy the time. Some little boys when they come to be fourteen or fifteen years old get the silly notion that parents are hard on them and by going away from home they can do better. Now by making the home attractive and finding the pleasantest way of spending our evenings I think will add greatly to each other's happiness. I have written more than I expected to when I commenced, so I will finish by saying I hope the "Young Folks' Column" will be full after this.

AUNT MARTHA.

WHITING, Kans., Oct. 26, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—I like your paper very much, especially the children's column. We are having a nice time in and out of school. After school we go nutting and gather autumn leaves; just now they are beautiful, they have such soft tints, all the shades of green, gold and brown; I can hardly tell which is the prettiest. I want to gather a good many to press, to arrange over the pictures in winter; I think they are so pretty that way, but I don't know how to wax them. Won't some little girl tell me in the children's column how to do it? My Sunday-school teacher said that everything in nature is a symbol of something, and I have been trying to think what the leaves are a symbol of. I think the young leaves are like children—little, green and frisky; and the larger ones are like young ladies and gentlemen—bright, strong and flourishing; and then when they turn to those bright, soft colors, they are more like our kind mammas than anything else I can think of; and when people get old I suppose they are like the brown leaves, and sometimes I think they are the prettiest of all. But after all I don't think my symbol is a very good one, for the leaves dry up and blow away, and that is the last of them; but when we die we go to a land much better than this, where things can never fade. I presume my letter is long enough. If you print this perhaps I will write again sometime.

MAUDE E. MOODY.

PRINCEVILLE, Ill., Oct. 26, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—I hate to see the children's column deserted, so I thought I would help to fill it, though I can't do much. The little Kansas girls had better watch out or the little Illinois girls will fill the column. I am nine years old and go to school. The school-house is brick, and it has four large rooms; I go to the intermediate room, and have the nicest teacher of all; her name is Miss Powell, and she is just as pretty as she can be. Her eyes are so bright that everybody loves to look at her. And oh! the way she can read! She makes you laugh, and then she makes you cry. I would like to see Alice Roser's silver cup. Johnny West writes splendid letters, but then I guess he is more than nine years old. Well I think I have wrote enough.

VINNIE R. MOODY.

PRINCEVILLE, Ill., Oct. 26, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—I herewith send you a charade:

I am composed of four letters.
My first is in psalm, but not in hymn.
My second is in song, but not in chant.
My third is in evil, but not in good.
My fourth is in Luke, but not in John.
My whole is a command of Christ.

Yours respectfully. FRANK WARNER.

TIBLOW, Kans., Oct. 30, 1877.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1877.

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19 Wabaunsee county—no report.
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44 Nemaha county, G. W. Brown master, Seneca. Atchison county, John Andrews master, G. M. Fuller secretary, Huron.

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John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county.
J M Wandler, Junction City, Davis county.
S W Fisher, Beloit, Mitchell county.
George F Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county.
D C Spurgeon, Burlington, Coffey county.
James W Williams, Peabody, Marion county.
R T Ewalt, Great Bend, Barton county.
C S Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county.
Chas A Buck, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.
James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county.
L M Earnest, Garnett, Anderson county.
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F W Kellogg, Newton, Harvey county.
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J W Bunn, Rush Center, Rush county.
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W J Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county.
William Pettis, Salina, Saline county.
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Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county.
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J H Bradd, Prairie Grove, Republic county.
P B Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.
A M Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county.
W H Fletcher, Republican City, Clay county.
Martin Nichols, Labette City, Labette county.
W S Matthews, Seneca, Nemaha county.
S N Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county.
R M Ross, Sedan, Chautauqua county.
G A Rutlidge, Abiline, Dickinson county.
J F Ramey, Greenfield, Elk county.
W W Cone, Dover, Shawnee county.

From Master Sims.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—As will be see by notice published by the chairman of the executive committee, the next regular annual meeting of the Kansas state grange will be held at Emporia.

Our next meeting will be an important one, as questions relating to the business arm of our organization must be settled at that time. I therefore trust that every county entitled to representation will be heard from, and that every grange entitled to representation in the county convention will be heard from in their county meeting.

The constitution fixes the day (third Saturday in November) and the place (county seat or such place as may be designated) for holding our county conventions, but does not direct who shall fix the hour, name the place and give notice; therefore, in order to prevent misunderstanding and to secure concert of action, I would very respectfully recommend—

1st. That all granges elect their delegates to the county conventions; that delegates, duly elected, be admitted, although not elected *on the day* fixed by the constitution.

2d. That the county deputy provide a place for holding the convention, fix the hour, and give notice by publication or postal card, to be sent to the masters of all the granges in his county. In counties having no deputy the place to be fixed and notice to be given by the master of the grange at or nearest the county seat.

3d. That all our elections be by ballot.

In view of the importance of our next session, I trust the membership will see to it that they are represented by true Patrons and good business men and women. WM. SIMS.

From Johnson County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—As I see nothing from this place in THE SPIRIT I will offer a few items: Crops of all kinds are good except the money crop. But our large crops will barely bring the producer enough to pay the price of gathering and hauling to market, and after another year of toil and exposure the farmer will receive barely sufficient for his large crops to support his family and pay his taxes, and those that are in debt must be sold out. But there is one small consolation, they have no one to blame but themselves. When they voted for Hayes and Tilden they deliberately agreed to take fifteen cents for their oats and corn and other produce in proportion. It don't matter which they voted for, they stand side by side on the bondholders' platform, to do their bidding. Some farmers have got the wool pulled a little from their eyes; others, by the help of the sheriff, will see a little clearer. But there are some that will root for the bondholders free gratis. What a pity; what a pity. John Sherman in his recent speech in Ohio said it was the common talk that the farmers were growing wealthy; he further said that to attribute the distress I know you suffer to any laws of the government is extreme folly. He says our laws are formed to protect labor and distribute wealth. Did any one ever know a greater political hypocrite? John Stewart Mills says the creed and laws of a people act powerfully upon their economical condition, and when inequality of wealth commences in a country its advance is gigantic. The great masses of wealth swallow up the smaller. We are fast repeating the history of the downfall of the republic of Rome, which says a senate won by bribers and an odious aristocracy which derived its authority from wealth now rules the state. The tribunes, becoming rich themselves, no longer interposed their authority between the people and their oppressors; while the people, reduced to a state of hopeless subjection and despairing of liberty, become factious and turbulent and ere long prepared the way for the tyranny of perpetual dictatorship, and lastly for the establishment of a monarchy on the ruins of the commonwealth. This will very soon be our condition if Sherman's policy continues.

Our co-operative store is prosperous; sales about three hundred dollars per day.

Our greenback convention was held two weeks ago; it was badly managed. We nominated good men, but some of them are not strong men. Our commissioners are good and strong and I think will be elected.

ALVA LEWIS.

OLATHE, Kans., Oct. 26, 1877.

The Power of One Earnest Patron.

It is astonishing the power for good that one wide-awake and earnest Patron can have in a grange. They are like a sunbeam on a dark day, brightening everything about them. There are hundreds—yes, we believe thousands—of granges in the country that owe their present existence to the faith, pluck and perseverance of some one brother or sister. Some one who had struck the word "fail" from their dictionary; some one who had faith in the grange and the greatness of its purposes; some one who could hold on to the plow as well amid storms as in sunshine; some one who would not give in, and who at last brought the other members to believe in it and to join in the work.

All honor to these brethren and sisters who have formed in many sections of the country the "forlorn hope" of the order; who have "held the fort" amid the sneers and malignity of enemies, and the cold indifference and skepticism of friends. Without them the order would have failed long ago.

And to some who are now doubters, and fearing that they cannot hold out, who think there is little hope left, and that the grange at last must go down. To such we say, "hold the fort"—never surrender; reinforcements are coming; a better knowledge of the grange and its purposes is spreading; the importance of the work the grange is doing is becoming better understood. Many foolish notions that were at first entertained concerning the grange are being abandoned, and more earnest work is becoming the order of the day. Hold the fort; go on working. If you can't get twenty members together, meet with a dozen. If there are not a dozen who will come, meet with seven; if you cannot get seven, let two or three, who are still alive, meet and talk over the subject, and keep one another's hearts warm. Don't give up the ship. The better day is coming by-and-by.—*Grange Visitor.*

Encouraging Reports from all Around.

The reports that are constantly being promulgated concerning the progress of the grange throughout our country are bright and cheering. The great work among farmers is moving forward, growing broader and better as time rolls on. We make the following extracts from reports of the masters of a number of state granges to the *Grange Record:*

COLORADO.

The Patrons of this new frontier state still keep their heads above water, although they are not making as much headway as the more zealous ones could desire. We are building up the order here much as we are obliged to build our homes and farms—slowly.

The Patrons' Commercial agency, established late last fall on the commission plan, has now adopted the co-operative system and is no longer an experiment. The members within reach of it are patronizing largely. It has the control of one of the finest flouring mills in the state, and, as far as I can learn, is giving general satisfaction.

The greatest need of the order, in this state, is living missionaries to diffuse a more general knowledge of co-operation and its practical workings. The information imparted us by the master of the National grange, during his visit to the state in July, awakened a lively interest on that subject; but we are generally deficient in members who have the ability, are able to leave their farms and do this work gratuitously, and our state grange is yet unable to meet the want.

KENTUCKY.

The master of the Kentucky state grange says: "The granges in this state are in a more healthy condition than they were last year. The co-operative grange stores have been so organized in the state as to have a common purchasing agent located at Louisville to do the business of their association. This has added greatly to the savings of the numerous granges and individual members wherever one of these co-operative stores is in successful operation. There are in the state about 125 of such associated business houses.

"I have visited and spoken to a large majority of the counties of the state in the interest of the granges, and find in every section a deep-seated, resolute determination with the farmers to improve the usefulness of our order, and to make themselves the equals of the followers of any other industry in the land, both in intelligence and influence.

"I also find a marked improvement in the ability of the members to elucidate the private and public work of the fraternity, and a great advancement in the system of farming, fertilizing and stock raising, growing out of the influence of grange discussions. Our farmers are also taking more agricultural and weekly newspapers, and are much better posted than they were five years ago in the sciences of agriculture, mechanical labor and political economy.

"The amount of labor-saving agricultural machinery has largely increased in the state, and the prices paid for all kinds of implements have declined from 25 to 50 per cent., thus illustrating the power of the grange for good, not only to themselves, but for their neighbors who do not belong to the institution."

MARYLAND.

During the past quarter the order has certainly gained strength with us. Picnics have been constantly held, and the officers have been very fully employed. Accompanied by our state lecturer and Bro. Hardcastle, of the executive committee, I dedicated a hall for Flintstone grange, No. 111, on August 16. The following day dedicated a hall for Barnsville grange, No. 77; attending a picnic of Montgomery county grange, No. 7, on the 18th. All these meetings were largely attended, and, with many others which I have attended, clearly show the order in Maryland is not dead or dying. September 18th we had a grand reunion in Baltimore county.

Our harvest was indeed a most bountiful one, and notwithstanding low prices for produce we have every reason to be truly thankful.

NEW JERSEY.

The New Jersey state master says: "We are at present going through a refining process in this state. Those who joined from sordid, selfish motives are dropping out, while the more practical, earnest agriculturalists, who waited to know just who and what we were, are filling their places, giving us better strength and standing. Notwithstanding the necessities which compelled our little state to increase the dues to the state grange, at the last quarter's report but seven granges were in arrears more than two quarters, twenty-seven more than one, and sixty-three had paid in full. So we still have vitality, and after our next state grange meeting are looking for brighter times than we have ever heretofore experienced.

"We have organized this year four Pomona granges, making seven in all. On the 25th of this month, ere this goes to press, number eight will be in existence. Two more could be organized to advantage, and this would cover all our territory that has yet been worked up. We have considerable ground still unoccupied, where, in time, the order will take a firm hold; at present, however, all our energies are turned toward that already possessed, endeavoring to instruct and strengthen, hoping to raise our standard of membership high, so that we may be able to show to those we may ask in the future to join us not what we ought to be, but what we really are. New Jersey has many wholesouled Patrons who will stand by through all discouragements, and while such exist we feel here no fear of our order dying out."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Since the last report was published, says Master Lipscomb, the order in this state has been much revived and strengthened—not in numbers but in condition.

The system of Pomona granges, which is being introduced, has been of vast advantage and will, it is confidently hoped, in time put the order in complete condition in the state.

The great and almost universal poverty of our agricultural classes has prevented any very extensive efforts being made to establish co-operative business institutions among us, but such as have been attempted have exceeded the most sanguine expectations. Many very interesting and beneficial meetings of the order have been had during the past quarter in various portions of the state.

The Kentucky state grange will be held in this city in December, and, as the meetings have heretofore been merely impromptu, in which those who assembled had scarcely an idea of what they wished done, it would be well for subordinate granges to begin now and be prepared to instruct their delegates on certain questions that will undoubtedly occupy attention at this meeting. Not the least of these will be subject of officers and salaries. Unless the common murmur among the membership falsifies itself there will be important changes made in some of the leading offices.—*Courier-Journal.*

The grange composed of citizens of Danforth and Weston, Me., held a harvest feast September 16th. Little interest in the matter had been taken, but to the surprise of all, a large company came out, and no pains were spared by the sisters and brothers to make it a very interesting occasion. Music was gratuitously furnished by Tuck's quadrille band, of this place, which was highly appreciated by all. Speeches were made by several brothers.

Is the Grange what the Farmer Wants?

In this life that we are living man's nature is endowed with many wants of various kinds, among which are wants of a social character. Thus we find in all the avenues of trade and finance certain societies and organizations, each peculiarly adapted to that particular branch or occupation. The tradesman, the merchant, the manufacturer, the capitalist, all have their respective associations. But the farmer, who is the basis or foundation of all true or real wealth, can he afford to stand alone and unprotected? Can he allow his interests to run hap-hazard? Can he trust them in the hands of all others? I say no. And if not, who is to look after his wants? Who is to take his matters in charge? Who is he to look to? Who do you think will come to his rescue? No one is philanthropic enough to let his interests stand and look after the affairs of others. No, that is not natural. Holy writ says "he that cares not or provides not for his own household is worse than an infidel."

Then, if we find that the farmer wants protection, wants an organization, the next question is, what does he want, and is the grange what he wants? Are the fundamental principles of the grange sufficient for the farmer? Now, let us all view the question fairly and honestly. Lay aside all of your old prejudices, your whims, get out of the old ruts. Come up, let us think, let us reason. Take the constitution and by laws, are they sufficiently strong? Take our obligations, are they sufficiently binding? Our forms and ceremonies, are they impressive enough? I say, think this matter all over, and if you conclude they are, then you must acknowledge that the grange is just what the farmer wants; but if, after looking the laws and edicts of the grange all over, you feel that the grange is insufficient, you feel that there might be amendments or that there might be a much better substitute, then, I pray you, to proclaim your discovery to us and let us weigh the matter and take the best, take the surest and safest road to success. But one may say, "Well, if the grange is as it ought to be, why does it not meet with better success? Why does it go crippling along? Why does it not come out with flying colors, sweeping everything before it?" I will say the reasons for all this are various, and as I am a Yankee, you will allow me, I trust, to answer your questions by asking another: Why does not the church prosper more when it is founded on the bible itself? Does it sweep everything before it? It has been founded some eighteen hundred years, and to-day it is not what it ought to be; it is not the power it should be. The next greatest and oldest organization in the world is the Masonic fraternity, and although she has stood for ages, yet to-day she is not what she ought to be. So with every other mortal institution. We cannot and must not look for perfection in anything of an earthly nature. We know and we confess that the grange is not just what it ought to be or possibly might be. We constantly feel that it might or could be bettered; or at least we are certain that it does not accomplish all that we desire that it should do for the farmer. But then if there were two chances given us of getting up a better, or being hung, I am afraid I would have to suffer the latter. Now, to be candid, I think that possibly there might be some changes made that, in my opinion, would be a success. But I think the great fault, the great want, is in us, is in man, is in the members of the grange. There are two great beams in our eyes; yes, in our hearts—the beams of untruthfulness and dishonesty. If we could but subdue or pull out these and plant confidence, then we would prosper. If each member would act honestly, or, in other words, would keep his obligations, then confidence would be built up; and if we all had confidence in our fellows, in our brothers of the order, how much better it would be. How much benefit we might all receive from the grange. If we had or could have confidence in one another, then the grange would be good enough. But when we meet in the grange room we are too isolated; each one of us is as an iceberg; we are cold; we treat each brother as an enemy. If a brother is in want we could help him; but we are afraid that he will not keep his promise; we distrust him, we turn a cold shoulder to him; he goes away feeling that the grange is not what it professes to be. Or, again, our brother is in need of help, and we help him. He makes us fair promises, he breaks them. He does not keep his word; and we feel that the grange is not what it ought to be. Now, where is the fault? Is it in the organization—that is, in the forms and ceremonies and obligations; that is, in the choice of words in the forms, in the obligations; or in the individual that takes upon himself the solemn obligations? I say that it is the fault of the members. The grange, I think, would be good enough if her members were good enough. Then how are we to make the members better, is another great and important question which I will leave for each one to think of individually, and will only say if you can only make one better, try and not forget that one, that most important one, and if this is individually done, then the grange is what the farmer wants.—*Cor. Grange Bulletin.*

The intentions of those who advise Patrons to adopt the system of grange stores and agencies recommended by the National grange, are no doubt of the best, but their performance is defective unless they at the same time explain that the stores and agencies recommended by the National grange are not desirable as a finality, but only as a beginning to something better. Such stores as the National grange has recommended will do very well so long as a considerable number of Patrons are not able to take stock. But what we really want is a system of stores and agencies combined, in which every Patron shall have some capital invested, and in the management and profits of which he shall directly participate. The stores and agencies recommended by the National grange form no such system, but with some slight changes they will grow into such a system. If the co-operative stores now in operation were to pay quarterly dividend of profits to their Patron customers to leave their dividends in the business, and placing to the credit of each Patron customer one share of stock to every five dollars or some such sum, of accumulated and undrawn dividends; and if the state grange agents were more frequently employed to make wholesale purchases for the co-operative stores, the order would be in a fair way to attain in a few years a truly co-operative system of business. That such a system of business, and not the stores and agencies recommended by the National grange, is the thing to be sought by Patrons—must not be forgotten.—*Cincinnati Grange Bulletin.*

A very enjoyable picnic and farmers' festival was held at Taghanic Falls, New York, last week. It was held under the auspices of Enfield Valley grange, yet every grange in the county was fully represented and there were quite a number present from Schuyler. After a bountiful repast had been served, short addresses were made by Col. Brewer, Alvirus Snyder, Dr. Kelly and others. The time was passed very pleasantly, and the enjoyment was rational and perfect. Over seven hundred participated in the festivities of the day.—*Husbandman.*

A "Pomona" was organized for Gloucester county, N. J., by State Secretary Kates, on the 25th of September, with sixty charter members.

Grange Notes.

The Michigan state grange will meet (probably at Lansing) Tuesday, December 11, at 10 o'clock a. m.

A grange near Oxford, Ohio, secured thirty-six lectures last winter, and holds regular meetings for discussing subjects of interest to its members.

It is proposed by the Patrons of Berkley to take stock in a manufacturing establishment in Martinsburg. The manufactory is already at work and well supplied with all kinds of machinery.—*Virginia Patron.*

The executive committee of London (Canada) division grange are making preparations for holding meetings at night during the exhibition week in London, for the discussion of different questions in connection with the order.

The *Bulletin* of the Wisconsin state grange reports matters in an exceedingly good condition. A number of granges report as high as twenty initiations during the past quarter, besides the organization of a number of co-operative stores.

The State store at Portland, Me., has had a very satisfactory trade so far, and its prospects are very encouraging for the future. With all the disadvantages that attend the opening of an enterprise like this, it did business to the amount of $32,000 in the first four months.

European Grain Trade.

LONDON, Oct. 23d.—The Mark Lane *Express'* weekly review of the British grain trade says: "The weather this autumn has been very favorable to Northern agriculturists, and the apprehensions felt some five or six weeks since for the ultimate safety of the crops proved groundless. In the North wintry weather has set in, accompanied by a heavy fall of snow, and outstanding corn, of which, however, the quantity is inconsiderable, will stand little or no chance of ripening. Farmers appear determined to lose no time in sowing, and have been devoting their energies thereto, rather than threshing out their wheat. This is testified to by the small supplies which have been received at the country markets, and also by the active demand for seed wheat, under the pressure of which an advance of 1@2s. per quarter has taken place in some instances. The improvement has not, however, been felt in Mark Lane, where factors have not been successful in establishing an advance; but nevertheless the tone of the market has not been depressed for English wheat. To the natural inherent strength of the trade based upon the enormous consumption requirements of the country, must be attributed the fact that although last Monday's return showed the week's imports of foreign wheat into London to be nearly 95,000 quarters, previous rates were maintained for all except American and Indian descriptions. We have now very nearly arrived at that period which may be considered the crisis in the trade as far as regards the influence of imports upon prices. The rapid approach of winter will practically withdraw Russia as a source of supply, and if so marked a decline takes place before the actual closing of the Baltic ports, there appears to be sufficient strength in the trade to withstand the action of America without our present range of values undergoing any alteration during the winter. These remarks must only be considered of value supposing no change takes place in political affairs, as any pacific demonstrations on the part of the contending nations would as certainly weaken the situation as the sudden termination of the war in the East would heavily depress the value of wheat. As a test of the strength of the trade to withstand the action of imports, it may be worth remarking that the average weekly importation of foreign wheat into London since the 1st of July has been 68,500 quarters, or very nearly 1,000,000 quarters in sixteen weeks. Our local trade has been quiet, with only a moderate consumptive demand, and necessarily no speculation. The arrival of some of the recent heavy shipments from the Atlantic ports reduced the price of American wheat a shilling to two shillings per quarter, and the same reduction has taken place on Calcutta. A better feeling is noticeable in maize, and a slight improvement has taken place on American. For barley and oats trade has been dull, and former prices not exceeded. The arrivals of wheat cargoes at ports of call the past week has been small, but the shipments from America continue large. Trade ruled dull at a decline of about a shilling per quarter. Maize has been in good demand both off coast and for shipment at an improvement of fully sixpence per quarter. Barley steady and without quotable change."

A Four-Mile Race.

PIMLICO, Md., Oct. 26.—The Bowie stakes race, four-mile heat, was the affair of the day. It became so because Kentucky had sent her favorite horse, Ten Broeck, beyond the mountains, to show that blue grass and blue blood meant something else than sentiment. He was the big horse of the race, was bigger by comparison or contrast with his companions. Algerine, with 105 pounds; Ambush, 108; Barricade, 108. The respective jockeys were Walker, Evans, Hughes and Haywood. Ten Broeck, with 114 pounds, was the favorite in the pools at 450 to 110 for Algerine, and 45 for the field.

At the start Ambush got off first, Barricade second, Ten Broeck third, Algerine fourth. They ran slowly around the turn, and up the back stretch and upper turn without change, but on the fourth quarter Ten Broeck went up to second under heavy pull. They finished the first mile without change of positions, but on the turn for the second mile Ten Broeck was pulled back to third place, Ambush still leading by eight lengths. On the back stretch Ten Broeck again went up to second, with Barricade and Algerine last. They moved easily around the second mile, and Ambush had increased his advantage to twelve lenghts when they passed the stand and finished the second mile. At the first quarter of the third mile Ambush had increased the distance between him and Ten Broeck to twenty lengths, but at the half-mile Ten Broeck went forward and reduced the advantage to six lenghts when they had completed the third mile. Going around the first turn of the fourth mile, Ambush fell back, and Barricade went to the front at the quarter and half-mile, showing half a length ahead of Ambush, with Ten Broeck and Algerine behind. At the three-quarters pole Ten Broeck was half a length in front of Barricade, and he came down the home stretch and to finish under a pull two lengths ahead of Barricade, with Ambush and Algerine distanced. Time 7:41½.

Ten Broeck was the favorite now 5 to 1. He and Barricade started on the second heat, with Barricade two lengths in front, and at the quarter he had increased his advantage to eight lengths, and they ran that way to the three-quarter pole, where Ten Broeck went up somewhat, and they ran along thus through the second and third mile, the advantage of Barricade being three lengths at the end of the third mile. Ten Broeck then went forward, and at the quarter collared his contestant. At the half mile he was two lengths in front, and at the third quarter had increased it to ten lengths. He came home four lengths ahead, the winner of the heat and the race. Time 7:40. Time of first heat, per mile, 2:06½, 1:58, 1:52¾, 1:50¾; second heat, 1:58½, 1:54, 1:53¾, 1:54.

Ten Broeck and Parole run at Jerome Park, New York, November 3, same distance and same weights as at Pimlico on Wednesday.

Kansas State News.

MR. J. L. HUTCHINSON, while digging a well in Harper county, a few days ago, found part of the roots of a tree forty feet below the surface.

MISS FLORENCE, daughter of Hon. Sam. Wood, of Chase county, was married on the 27th of September at Lake City, Colorado, to a Mr. Abbott.

THE Minneapolis *Sentinel* says the grading of the road-bed for the new Solomon Valley railway is to be completed from the line of the K. P. to Minneapolis by 1st of December.

WILD geese are so numerous in Reno county this fall that the farmers are obliged to drive them from the wheat fields to keep them from entirely destroying it. Where are all our nimrods?

WE see announced in the Girard *Press* that Gov. Anthony will address the people of Crawford county on the political issues of the day at Girard, November 3d and Cherokee, November 5th.

NOBLE L. PRENTISS, of Topeka, who has been traveling in Europe during the past season, and whose interesting letters have appeared in the *Commonwealth*, has returned to his native America.

WILLIE P., a two-year-old son of Mr. Geo. Norris, living a few miles up the Saline, fell into an open well, the water in which was about six feet deep, last Saturday, and was drowned before he could be rescued.

THE *Advocate* says: "The Democrats in Salina have a curious way of voting. You ask one (in a party of them) how he is going to vote, and he will consult with the others before he will tell you, and will then vote as they all agree."

HON. ALBERT GRIFFIN, who is now lecturing throughout the state in the cause of temperance, makes the following appointments: Beattie, Thursday, Nov. 1; Marysville, Friday, Nov. 2; Washington, Sunday, Nov. 4; Greenleaf, Monday, Nov. 5.

THE McPherson *Independent* says that at the late fair the judges of fruits and jellies got badly fooled on a can of strawberries put up in brine, which looked so well that they got the premium without being tasted. "Appearances deceitful are," can be testified by those who have tasted them since the fair.

WICHITA *Beacon*: "The wet weather has interfered very seriously with the threshing of wheat. Nothing has been done in that line since last Friday week to amount to anything, and the impassable condition of the roads has stopped the principal part of the commerce between the country and the city."

THE Republican county convention of Cloud county nominated the following ticket: Treasurer, W. E. Reid; clerk, E. E. Swearengen; sheriff, John D. Wilson; register, C. W. Whipp; surveyor, L. H. Smythe; coroner, Dr. J. G. Gilman; commissioners, D. M. Gillespie, C. F. Moore, A. H. Spaulding.

THE Kirwin *Progress* says: "The business of the United States land office at this place during the present month up to this time amounts to more than any whole month since the office was located here. There have already been taken 101 homesteads, 132 preemption filings, 6 soldiers' filings, 39 timber culture entries and 25 proofs, making a total in acres of 38,480."

SAYS the Salina *Herald* of the 27th ult.: "We learn that yesterday evening a small house owned and occupied by Mrs. Davis, a poor widow, in the north end of town, with all its furniture except one chair, was destroyed by fire. Mrs. Davis was away at work at the time, and the origin of the fire is unknown. Loss about $200, all she had in the world. It will probably be made up to her by subscription."

SAYS the Abilene *Chronicle*: "T. C. Henry and Wm. Vandamark, of this place, returned from Las Animas, Colorado, last week, where they purchased 5,000 sheep. They are all three and four-year-old wethers—Merino, Cotswold and Mexican crossed. They are designed for mutton and will be delivered at Abilene November 20th. They will be fed on Mr. Henry's farm, east of Abilene, where Mr. H. has 300 acres of corn."

THE Salina *Herald* says: "Hon. T. H. Cavanaugh's herd of fine Hereford cattle created a lively sensation on our streets Friday afternoon of last week going from the cars to his farm east of Salina. They are as fine cattle as have ever been seen in Central Kansas, and constitute a very valuable addition to the thoroughbred stock of Saline county. Mr. Cavanaugh has also a few very fine sheep that he says have no superiors in this country."

SAYS the *Chronicle*: "The number of acres of corn in Osage county to be harvested this fall foots up 53,692, which will probably average sixty bushels to the acre, making a total of three and one-quarter millions. Last spring, on March 1st, there were on hand 296,506 bushels of old corn. This added to the new crop makes about three and one-half millions of bushels. The value of this immense product, at twenty cents per bushel, would be seven hundred thousand dollars."

THE Junction City *Tribune* tells this: "Charles G. Wilson, a lad of thirteen years, aided by his sister, eleven years old, put in twelve acres of corn last spring, and have raised over six hundred bushels of corn. The father, Mr. Bob Wilson, divides the proceeds with the children as the corn is gathered, and Charles has become the happy owner of a breech-loading shot gun, with a big supply of cartridges. Jack rabbits must now look sharp. The corn was grown on thin upland prairie soil, several years in cultivation and dressed with manure some years ago."

A GALENA paper relates the subjoined singular incident: "A few days ago a man went to the express office in Short Creek and presented a package addressed to Messrs. Varney & Doe, Park Place, New York, and directed it to be expressed to the parties. He did not wait for a receipt, but turned and went out immediately. As this is a temporary office—a branch of Baxter Springs—the package was sent to that office, and it was not prepaid, and not knowing the person sending it, the agent refused to forward it, but returned it to this office, where upon examination, the package was found to contain nothing more than a stick of Hercules powder, wrapped in a newspaper. This is a very destructive powder, used by miners for blasting purposes, and is exploded by concussion. Not knowing its contents, a whole train might have been destroyed by the careless handling of an expressman, and hundreds of lives lost. The person who attempted this diabolical scheme should be ferreted out, if possible, and punished."

THE Topeka *Commonwealth* says: "A curious case of kidnapping came to light in this city lately. One of Pinkerton's detectives came here in search of a boy that he said had been kidnapped in Pennsylvania. Marshall Dustan, who is generally around and knows when there are any strangers in the city, was applied to and at once remembered that he had seen a stray boy in North Topeka. The two took a buggy and found the boy herding sheep on the north side of the river at fifteen cents a day and his board. As near as we can get at the story, his mother is wealthy and had engaged a man to show the boy the world. The man got considerable money of the woman and brought the boy here and left him on the street without a cent, and went on West. The mother meanwhile had repented of letting the boy go, and sent a detective with the result above stated. If it had not been for Mr. Dustan's having his eyes about him at all times it is probable that the boy would not have been found in some time. We have seen his photograph. He is a bright, smart looking chap, about twelve years old."

THE following concerning the terribly destructive hog disease appeared in the Independence *Tribune*: "From Commissioner Cole, of Louisburg, we learn of the continued fearful ravages of a disease of the hogs in that township. Messrs. F. S. Palmer, John Jeter, Uri Coy, Captain Ashbaugh and himself being among the heavy losers. He estimates a loss of not less than 2,000 head of pigs, shoats and hogs, at a value of at least $2,000. Some of the hogs when cut open are full of worms, and others have abscesses formed on the lungs. Coal oil has had a desirable effect in many instances, but no certain remedy has been found." On this same subject the Olathe *Mirror* says: "This disease has again made its appearance in our midst. A large number of hogs are now sick and quite a number have died. It seems a little singular that no remedies have yet been discovered that will either prevent or cure the disease. So far, ordinary worm medicines seem to do the most good, but do not prevent the disease, and as a consequence the majority of our farmers are running their hogs into market before they are half fattened. Corn is cheap and plenty—so are hogs—but the fear of losing all, makes the feeder cautious, and the result will be that the hog crop of Johnson county will be cut down one-half."

WE clip the following from a letter written to the Chicago *Tribune*: "I presume it will not be disputed that for a number of years past, times have been hard in this city, and perhaps more persons are anxious as to how they may improve their pecuniary condition—possibly how they may obtain bread for their children—than about any other one thing. To thousands in this city the coming winter, now near at hand, is looked forward to with dread and apprehension. A number of us have come to the conclusion that to solve this bread problem is to leave the crowded city, and settle upon the fertile broad acres of the West. In pursuance of this idea the writer, with a few others, made a trip a few weeks since through the Arkansas valley in Southwestern Kansas. So well pleased were we with the country that we decided to locate, and made our government entries. Since we have returned, a number of our friends have signified their intention of going with us, so that now about fifty families are preparing to leave this city for that country. We have no colony as such, but we have associated ourselves together for the purpose of obtaining cheap transportation, discounts on building material and farming tools, and having a neighborhood of friends when we get there. We have no ax to grind or land to sell."

Southern Opinion of John Brown.

We find the following bitter expression of sectional feeling in the Okolona (Miss.) *Southern States*, drawn out by the recent John Brown celebration at Osawatomie:

Paola, Kansas, was the scene of one of the most shameful ceremonies on the 30th ult. that has ever been recorded in the whole sum and round of history.

In that town, on that day, a monument was dedicated to old John Brown whose life in Kansas was the life of a red-handed assassin, robber and incendiary, and who crowned his crimes by sweeping down upon a defenceless hamlet in Virginia, with pike and torch, and bringing death and ruin to many an innocent family.

And what was his fell purpose? He confessed it himself. He said it was his object to incite an insurrection that would have unleased a barbarous race in our very midst, and resulted in the most hellish carnival of blood, rapine and destruction that the world has ever known.

He was hung, and the world breathed freer, as it always does when a human devil is stopped in his career.

And it was this fiend in the form of a man that was honored at Paola, Kansas, on the 30th ult.

Now let the criminals in our penitentiaries not despair, for the world has just witnessed the apotheosis of the worst felon that ever lived, and the day may be coming when each and all of them will be canonized by the people of the North.

Geo. Leis & Bro.'s

DRUG EMPORIUM

Keep constantly on hand a full line of

PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

Paints, Oils and Varnishes, Brushes, Etc., Etc.

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For Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Cuts, Burns Ulcer, etc.

GOLDEN MACHINERY OIL

adapted to all kinds of machinery and is free from gum; its high reputation warrants us in assuring our patrons that the quality of this oil will be kept up to the highest standard. It is equal to lard oil and much cheaper.

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Keep constantly on hand a full stock of

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BOOKS, STATIONERY,

CROQUET SETS,

BABY WAGONS.

ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF

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AND NOTIONS.

Next door north of Simpson's bank.

PATRONS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

—OF—

Douglas County, Kan.

JUSTUS HOWELL,

Secretary and Agent.

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

GRAIN, FLOUR

—AND—

SEEDS OF ALL KINDS.

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Lawrence, - - Kansas.

All goods bought and sold for CASH, and prices made accordingly.

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Union Stock Yards,

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Have for sale draft stallions, harness stallion and thorough-bred jacks and jennets; also 100 high-grade bull calves, from 10 to 14 months old; also Berkshire hogs.

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THE ORIGINAL WHOLESALE

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DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, ETC., ETC.

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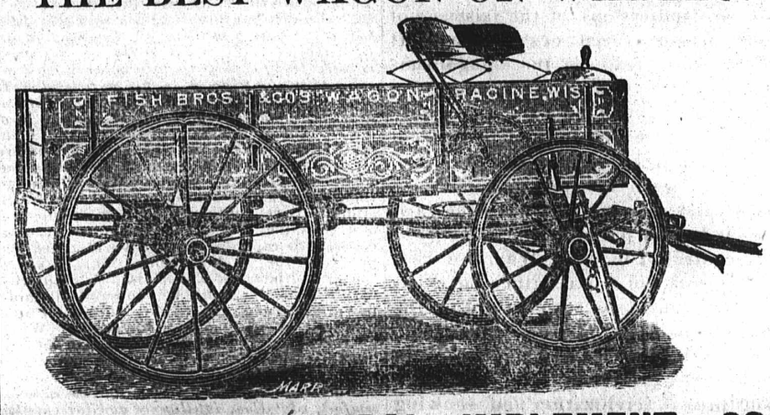

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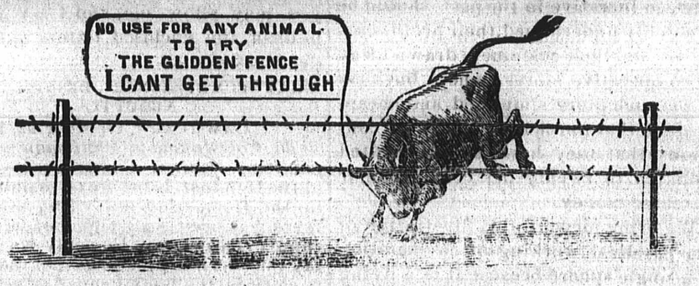

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Plows and scrapers a specialty. We took the first premium on them at the Great Kansas City Exposition.

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Everything a farmer wants. The best mixed paint in the market, oils, etc., etc. Roofing paper, etc., etc.

Call at 116 Massachusetts street for anything wanted for the farm.

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GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND AGENT FOR

STEVENS' PATENT EGG CASES.

NO. 408 DELAWARE ST., BET. 4TH & 5TH,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Consignments Solicited.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1877.

WE offer to any one who will obtain for THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS, prior to January 1, 1878, the largest list of cash subscribers, provided said list shall not contain less than twenty-five names, a pair of pure-bred Berkshire pigs, boar and sow, of not less than two months old. This breed of swine is well known to our farmers. Here is a good opportunity offered to those who do not happen to have the ready cash to obtain, by giving a few hours of earnest work, a premium whose cash value will pay them well for their labor.

CO-OPERATIVE LABOR.

Poverty is spoken of as a great evil. It is, and its ugly features are often delineated by the public press; but how seldom is the wealth of the rich brought into notice and portrayed as an evil of scarcely less magnitude. In many respects it is as great a curse as the poverty of the poor. Wealth can never be a genuine blessing when the system by which it is attained produces an abundance for the few at the price of destitution for the many. If my brother's children are deprived of milk in order that I may be served each day with costly wine, the delicious cup becomes a poisoned chalice. The satiety, the apathy, the petrifaction of heat produced by the influence of fashion, and the hollow self sufficiency of those who have nothing but their wealth to boast of, are indications of the falseness of our present social organization. It shows how real are the antagonisms between the rich and the poor, between capital and labor; and how subversive of the principle of justice and of human welfare is the sharp competition between man and man, between class and class, and between the various industrial pursuits subordinated to the control of money. We make these statements, not to strengthen the existing antagonisms of society; not for the purpose of arraying class against class, but for the purpose of bringing out in bold contrast these hideous features of our present civilization and showing how diametrically opposed they are to the best interests of the laboring classes; opposed in fact to all the just principles of Republican government and a pure christianity.

We can see no permanent cure for these evils which exist in society but that which will result from a perfect organization of labor, a true co-operation, man with man, class with class, and interest with interest. We have the strongest faith in this principle of co-operation in whatever department of industry it can be fairly applied. It has already been applied to some branches of trade. Its success has been so marked that it has aroused the opposition of all those traders who are doing business on the old false basis. They cannot endure the thought that their business, so lucrative in the past, should be gradually undermined, their profits curtailed, and their customers drawn away to co-operative stores, where business is so much more simplified and cheaply done that purchasers go away conscious that they have been benefited from ten to twenty per cent. on their purchase money.

We bring forward this illustration of the practical working of co-operation in a single sphere because it is a living fact, obvious to all who are desirous of looking at it or testing its workings. There is no branch of business or industry to which our co-operative system cannot be advantageously applied. It cannot be disastrous in any case where it is rightly applied, for it is simply so adjusting and so co-ordinating all the working forces of a community as to have them drawing together in the same direction, and tending to one end, namely, to the welfare of each and all.

SOME GOOD READING.

A former secretary of the United States treasury embodied in his annual report the following just sentiments in regard to American labor and laborers. He advocates precisely the doctrine which we have been long trying to make practically effective, namely, that of bringing labor and capital together; of joining them in just relations; of making them work on equitable terms and giving each its just reward according to its productive value.

This is the kind of co-operation which we advocate and which the Patrons have been trying to inaugurate. The only reason why they have not attained a larger measure of success is because they have not presented a united front and a determined will; they have not worked as men should work when they have great interests at stake and a great good to attain. But to the extract:

The energetic American freeman can and does perform far more effective labor in a day than what is called by the restrictionists, the pauper labor of Europe; and, therefore, the employer here can pay more for a day's toil to our workmen. Measured by the day, the wages here may be higher than in Europe, but measured by the work done on that day, there is but little difference. And when all our capitalists (as some already have) shall find it to be their true interest, in addition to the wages paid to the American workman, *to allow him voluntarily, because it augments the profits of capital, a fair interest in those profits, and elevate him to the rank of partner in the concern, we may then defy all competition.* This is the same principle illustrated by uniform experience, proving, that he who rents his farm, builds his house, sails his ship, or conducts any other business upon shares, realizes the largest return, and he who works by the job produces more in the same time than the laborer whose wages are paid by the day. The skill, energy and industry; the interest and pride in success; the vigilance and perseverance that will be manifested by our intelligent workmen, under such a system, will far more than refund to capital such reasonable participation in its profits, and enable such American establishment to supply all the nations of the world. The introduction of this system will be voluntary, because it is most just and beneficial to all parties. *It is the participation of all our people in the government that is one great cause of our prosperity, and the participation of our workmen in the profits of our industrial establishments would exhibit similar results.* Our whale and other fisheries present strong evidence of the success attending American industry, when our intelligent freemen, the workingmen of the concern, stimulated by a just participation in the profits, have driven from the most distant seas the whale ships of most other nations, and nearly monopolized this pursuit. The intelligent workingmen of our country are far better prepared for the adoption of THIS TRULY REPUBLICAN SYSTEM than those of any other nation, and *this elevation of the toiling millions of America to a just participation in the profits of that capital which is made fruitful only by their industry, will yet enjoy as great a triumph as that unfettered trade and untaxed and unrestricted labor with which it ought to be, and certainly will be, proudly associated.* Under this system the laboring men, whilst they receive the full wages heretofore allowed them, would also participate to a reasonable extent in the profits, as an addition to their wages and as a most powerful and certain stimulus to render their labor more productive, and thus increase for the benefit of all concerned, the capitalist and the workingmen, the profits of the establishment. What is called the pauper labor of Europe is already inferior to our labor, but would be rendered still more powerless to compete with us when labor here participated with capital in the profits. When we reflect that the working freemen of the Union must constitute the great mass of the people whose votes will control the government and direct the policy of the nation, *the superior comfort, education, intelligence and information necessarily resulting to them from this improvement of our social system is important to the successful progress and perpetuity of our free institutions, and must be grateful to every Republican, patriot and lover of mankind.*

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I see you have opened your columns for a free discussion on both sides of a question now before the people of this county that I think of grave importance, namely, shall we elect Mr. James E. Watson to the office of county treasurer after already holding that office for five years, or will have held it that length of time when his present term expires, or had the people better make a change and have a full and final settlement with our treasurer so that we can all know the exact financial condition of our county? I desire to have three other gentlemen occupy a part of the space you may allow me, and I ask you to publish the enclosed letters in the order marked.

WHAT COMMISSIONER DESKINES SAYS ABOUT IT.

LAWRENCE, October 22, 1877.

To Col. Johnson, Chairman of Republican Central Committee:—Yours of the 15th inst. is before us as published in the *Home Journal*. You ask why there has been no settlement with the county treasurer. In reply we would say that the law presumes that the county clerk is the book-keeper or accountant of the county, and that all settlements with the treasurer should be made, not from statements made by the treasurer himself, but upon the accounts as they are kept in the county clerk's office. This is necessary in order that the proper check be kept on the treasurer's accounts. The records and accounts as kept by the county clerk then in office were so imperfect that it was impossible to make a settlement from them without a thorough revision, which we had done by a competent accountant.

This work was commenced in July, 1876; and in August, 1877, the books having been corrected and posted from July 1873, to July, 1875 (two years), a full and complete settlement was made with Mr. Watson for that period. You and all parties interested are respectfully invited to call at the office of the county clerk and give this settlement the most critical examination.

The tax roll of 1875 being in like imperfect condition—many changes having been made after it was delivered to the treasurer for collection—it was found absolutely necessary to thoroughly revise it before that year could be settled. This work is now almost completed, so that within two weeks more, or thereabouts, a final settlement will be completed. We have made the settlement in the only way it could be done, and at the earnest request of all parties interested, and desire to shirk no responsibility.

As regards the settlement of 1874 wherein "a four-thousand-dollar error" has been discovered, I have to say that, at the time the settlement was made, the treasurer's accounts and vouchers were carefully examined and the footings made by Mr S. L. Clark. We believed then, and do now, that the statement as approved by us was correct.

JOHN DESKINES,
Chairman of the Board.

WHAT EX-COMMISSIONER CLARK SAYS OF IT.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 22, 1877.

HON. JOHN DESKINES—*Dear Sir:*—Your letter received. I cannot come up to-day; my family is sick.

I footed the figures of the settlement of county treasurer for the year 1874, and feel confident that the account balanced at the time, for the following reason: The first time I footed there was a difference of a few cents, and you said that that was near enough, but I replied that if there was a mistake in the footing of a few cents there might be of a few dollars or a few thousand dollars, and I footed it again and found it balanced. So I think it hardly possible there could have been a *mistake or error* of $4,000 at that time.

Yours, etc., S. L. CLARK.

WHAT CAPTAIN MORSE SAYS ABOUT IT.

LAWRENCE, Kans., Oct. 22, 1877.

CAPT. O. E. MORSE, *Accountant, County Clerk's Office—Dear Sir:*—As you have been employed on the books and accounts of ex-County Clerk T. B. Smith, will you please give me, for public information, the facts in relation to the discrepancy of $4,000 discovered by yourself in the county treasurer's report filed in the county clerk's office, July 29, 1874? Please state if the figures on said report of balance in the treasury have been changed from $54,192 73, and also state if a similar alteration has been made on the county treasurer's books. Please further state when this discrepancy was first brought to the attention of the county treasurer, and any and all other facts in connection therewith, and much oblige,

Yours respectfully,
S. E. W. JOHNSON,
Chairman Rep'n County Committee.

REPLY.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, October 22, 1877.

S. E. W. JOHNSON, *Chairman Republican County Committee—Dear Sir:*—In reply to yours of this date, I would say that I discovered the discrepancy of four thousand dollars in the statement made by Treasurer Watson and filed in this office July 29, 1874, some time in September or October, 1876. There can be no question that the original amount of "Balance in Treasury" was $54,192 73, and that the figure "4" was changed to "0" thus reducing the amount to $50 192.73 This reduced balance was taken up as the opening item in the statement made one year later from the treasurer's office, and now on file in this office.

The treasurer's books show a balancing or closing item, July 1874, of $54,192.73, the balance carried up to the new account is $50,192.73. The figure has been changed, and it is presumable that originally it was $54,192 73.

The balance of "County Gen. Fund Account," has been reduced in the same way, and by like amount.

I called Mr. Watson's attention to the unusual condition of these statements about the middle of July, 1877, when an examination of the accounts in his office developed the fact that similar changes had been made there.

Yours, O. E. MORSE.

Now, Mr. Editor, as will be seen by the accompanying letters from two of the Reform commissioners and from Mr. Morse, the accountant appointed by the Reform board, there is something wrong in the treasurer's office, and we ask the voters of Douglas county if in their sober judgment it would not be for the best interest of the people to make a change in our treasurer. It certainly would do no harm, and it might be of immense benefit to the citizens of our county. S. E. J.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE public school building at Chariton, Iowa, was completely destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. Loss $25,000; insurance $10,000.

THE following public debt statement is by telegraph from Washington: "During the month of October there were four calls for the redemption of 5-25 matured, amounting to $40 000.000. The amount redeemed and paid for in gold is $33.000 000, including scattering bonds of other calls that had not previously come in. This amount, together with the coin deposited in the treasury by the syndicate, will enable the secretary to place $45,000,000 of four per cent. bonds. In the public debt statement, issued to-morrow, it is expected the debt statement will show a reduction of about $30,000,000."

A TELEGRAM from St. Johns, N. B., of Tuesday, is as follows: "Early this morning the exhibition building at Fredericton was burned. The flames spread across the street, burning houses and damaging others. The exhibition building was stored with agricultural implements, sleighs, and carriages—all lost. High winds carried the cinders a great distance, firing St. Dunstan's church, the park barracks, and several residences, all of which were considerably damaged. The fire was the work of an incendiary, and great excitement prevails. Mark Cantry has been arrested.

A NEW YORK dispatch of Tuesday says: "The cigar makers in this city on a strike held a large mass meeting in Cooper institute to-night, at which it was estimated that 10.000 to 12.000 workingmen were present. The principal address was made by Mr. Polda, editor of the *Arbitrator Zeitung*, of Cleveland Other speakers addressed the meeting, in German, French and English. The Cigar Packers' union, numbering 500, were present. A delegation from the Cigar Makers' union marched to the hall preceded by bands of music and banners; men, women, and children joining in the procession. The speeches were mainly in favor of upholding trades unions, and appeals to workingmen to assist those on the strike. The meeting was very orderly."

THE United States senate confirmed the following nominations on Wednesday: Postmasters in Kansas: Chatham T. Ewing, Thayer; Frank A. Root, North Topeka; C J. Frye, Great Bend; O. C. Frederick, Newton. Nebraska: Samuel Alexander, Hasting; H. C Merrick, Orie. Registers of land offices: Louis Dugal, Denver, Colorado; H. S. Stewart, Sheridan, Dak.; B. F. Hanna, Hays City, Kans.; W. T. Town, Evanston, Wyoming; Henry A. Olney, Lake City, Col.; M. W. Gibbs, Little Rock, Ark. Receivers of public monies: W. Hogan, Grand Island, Neb.; E. S. Crocker, Evanston, Wyoming; John Taffee, North Platte, Neb.; A. N. Bard Lincoln, Neb; J. T. McKenna, Sheridan, Dak.; Caslin B. Hickman, Lake City, Col. George W. Frost, Indian agent, Crow agency, Mont.; Wellington Bird, Indian agent, Milk river agency, Mont.; Benj. J. Long, of Ohio, secretary to the president to sign land patents.

AN Indianapolis dispatch of the 30th ult. says: "Senator Morton's condition is somewhat improved. He has rested better during the latter part of the night, and is more comfortable to-day. He has been able to retain a little nourishment on his stomach. At 1 o'clock Dr. Thompson said to the agent of the associated press that, while no radical improvement had taken place, the senator was better than he has been at any time during the past three days." A later dispatch, of same date, says: "Senator Morton's condition remains about the same as reported at noon today. He has retained more nourishment, and has suffered less pain than at any time for three days past, but while this is the fact, and his friends are more hopeful, the doctor says his condition does not encourage the opinion that any permanent improvement in his condition has taken place." A dispatch of Oct. 31st says that Senator Morton is evidently sinking very rapidly and it is only a matter of conjecture how soon death will be upon him.

A TELEGRAM from Terre Haute, Indiana, of yesterday, says: "A horrible murder was committed yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, eight miles west of this city, near Sanford station, on the Indianapolis and St. Louis railroad, at the home of Burgoyne Tritt, a wealthy farmer. His daughter Rose, aged nineteen, had been the object of attentions from a young man in the neighborhood, and also from one Sylvanus Burnham, a hired man, who had been in the employ of Tritt some three years. On Sunday evening, Rose's lover paid her a visit, which caused a quarrel with Burnham, and he threatened he would get even with his rival. He was also incensed by Rose's brother, who wanted to whip him on Monday, but was prevented by the elder Tritt. This morning the two old folks were awakened by a light and found the upper story of the house on fire, and Rose missing. The house was consumed with everything in it, after which the corpse of Rose was found in the ruins with her legs, arms and head burned off, but enough evidence was found to show that the girl's throat had been cut and a deep wound in her side. She had been also smothered in a large carpet as the trunk was not much burned. The murderer was seen coming into the city early this morning, but it is not known where he went. He was from Tennessee and has relatives here. The face of Mrs. Tritt was badly scorched in trying to get upstairs on the discovery of the fire."

IN congress on Monday the following bills were introduced and referred, and reported by telegraph:

SENATE.

By Matthews, to amend the bankrupt act. By Ingalls, to fix the date of the meeting of the forty-fifth regular congress upon November 2. By Hereford, providing for the coinage of the silver dollar, and for making the same a legal tender. By Saunders, to establish the territory of Lincoln, and provide a temporary government. By Booth, to authorize the secretary of the interior to declare forfeits of railroad grants in certain cases. By Chaffee, to create a custom collection district in the state of Colorado and the territories of Wyoming, Utah, and New Mexico.

Mr. Thurman submitted a resolution instructing the committee on patents to report whether any legislation is necessary to provide for the preservation of models saved from the late fire at the patent office. Agreed to.

HOUSE.

Bills introduced and referred: By Henderson, providing a permanent government for the District of Columbia. By Joyce, repealing the act establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy; also, providing for the appointment of a commission on the subject of alcoholic traffic. By Butler, repealing those sections of the revised statutes embracing the tenure of the civil service act. By Loring, providing for uniform certificates of election of members of congress. By Eames, reducing postage on letters. By Phelps, to repeal the law taxing deposits in savings institutions. By Willis, to simplify existing laws imposing and collecting duties on imports; also, to reduce the rates on imported merchandise, to restore the duties on tea and coffee, and enlarge the free list; also a bill to restore the national credit by funding the non-interest-bearing debt in bonds payable at the expiration of forty years; also, providing for the repeal of all taxes on capital and deposits in state and national banking institutions; also, to abolish the tax on bank checks; also, to provide for the abolition of all the bonds for duties on imported merchandise while the latter remains in the custody of the government. By Hewitt, in relation to the Paris exhibition of 1878. It provides for an acceptance of the invitation for the appointment of a general commissioner at a salary not to exceed $3.000, and fifteen additional commissioners, eight of whom are to be skilled artisans and seven scientific experts, whose pay and expenses shall not exceed $1.000 each, and to authorize the assignment of one or more of the public vessels to transport to and from France, free of cost, articles for exhibition. It appropriates $150,000 to cover all expenses. By Cox, for the removal of all political disabilities; also, for the issue of silver coin not to exceed $25.000, on deposit of bullion; also, to repeal the act authorizing the coinage of twenty-cent silver pieces. By Kelmie, to repeal the act for the resumption of specie payments. By Marsh, proposing an amendment to the constitution in regard to the election of president. By Harris, to abolish the iron-clad oath of office. By Walter, to make United States notes receivable for import duties; also, to consolidate the bonded debt and to reduce its interest. By Yeates, to abolish the tax on liquors distilled from fruits. By Robbins, to reduce the tax on distilled spirits to forty-five cents per gallon, on tobacco to twelve cents per pound, and on cigars to $3 per thousand, allowing the producer of taxed tobacco to sell $100 worth to consumers without tax. By Gibson, to improve the navigation of the Mississippi river. By Banning, repealing the law forbidding the appointment in the army and navy of persons who have served in the army or navy of the Confederate states; also, to transfer the conduct of Indian affairs to the war department. By Riddle, making impost duties payable in legal tender notes; also, reducing the whisky tax to fifty cents per gallon. By Cobb, for the withdrawal of national bank currency and issuing 500 millions of interest-bearing treasury notes, and making them legal tender. By Hunter, to fix the legal rate of interest on national money not exceeding six per cent.; also to equip an Arctic expedition. By Baker, for the coinage of silver dollars, and making them legal tender; also, making duties on imports payable one quarter in legal tender notes. By Tipton, for a national savings depository as a branch of the post-office department. By Glover, resolutions for legislation for a repeal of the bankruptcy law, the removal of the national capital, and aid to the Southern Pacific railroad. By Clark, appropriating one million dollars to deepen the Missouri river. By Ganz, constitutional amendment relating to presidential electors. By Phillips, to reimburse the state of Kansas for expense incurred in repressing the rebellion and Indian hostilities. By Cannon, for the admission of Utah as a state By Kidder, for the admission of Dakota as a state; also, establishing a land district in the Black Hills; also, to organize the territory of Pembina. Additional bills for the coinage of silver dollars, and making them a legal tender, were introduced by Banning, Phillips and others. The total number of bills introduced to-day was about 850. The speaker announced the committees, as follows:

Military Affairs—Banning, Marsh, Williams of Delaware, Merrill, Clark of New York, Evans, Bogg, Strait, White, McCook, Marsh of Illinois.

Foreign Affairs—Swaim, Cox, Hamilton of New York, Forney, Schleicher, Bridges, Wilson, Mousal, Williams of Wisconsin, Crapo, Kellenger.

Elections—Harris of Va, Springer, Chandler, Turney, Cobb, Williams of Alabama, Ellis, Waite, Thornburg, Cox, Hickock.

Ways and Means—Wood of New York, Tucker, Saylor, Robbins, Harris of Georgia, Gibson, Phelps, Kelley of Pennsylvania, Garfield, Burchard and Banks.

Appropriations—Atkins of Tennessee, Blount, Singleton, Clymer, Hewitt, Sparks, Durham, Hale, Foster, Smith of Pennsylvania, Baker.

Railroads—Potter, Throcmorton, Morrison, House, Luttrell, Landers, Chalmers, Elam, O'Neil, Blaine, Caswell, Cole, Rice.

Post-offices and Post-roads—Waddell, Slemons, Caldwell, Giddings, Garth, Quinn, Mooney, Cannon, Freeman, William Townsend and Williams of Michigan.

Banking and Currency—Buckner, Ewing, Hardenburg, Yeates, Hartzell, Bell, Hartney, Eames, Chittenden, Foot and Phillips.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1877.

TERMS: $1.50 per year, in advance.

Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, $2 00; one month, $5; three months, $10; one year, $40.

The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

City and Vicinity.

MR. WM. PARDEE, of Willow Springs township, took the first premium for best fall wheat at the Douglas county fair. His wheat was of the Fultz variety.

MR. C. W. MASON and Mr. Joseph Nixon, two prominent citizens of Altoona, Pa., arrived in Lawrence on Tuesday. These gentlemen inform us that they come with a view to locate permanently. They think Lawrence a beautiful city. We bid them welcome.

WE know of no other man that would fill the position of coroner with better satisfaction to all concerned than Dr. Richard Morris. He is a physician and surgeon of undoubted ability, and if elected we feel confident will perform the duties of the office in an honest, careful and able manner.

RELIABLE help for weak and nervous sufferers, chronic, painful and prostrating diseases cured without medicine. Pulvermacher's electric belts the grand desideratum. Avoid imitations. Book and journal, with particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

A GOOD lady near Sigel was reading of the prediction of Prof. Tice of a cyclone on the 9th inst., when she exclaimed, "Well, I don't believe I'll can any more tomatoes for fear they will all be smashed." On being asked if she was afraid, she replied, "I do not care much about it myself but it would look so bad to see the little ones all blown to pieces."

MR. SEDGWICK in a political say said that he did not look upon the bond question as some men did. Some men seem to think these the first and only bonds ever issued: but such men are not posted on scripture. Mark the language of St. Paul on the bond question, where he says, "I would that you were both almost and altogether such as I am, except these bonds."

MESSRS. GEORGE INNES & CO., our enterprising dry goods merchants, are making things lively this fall in their line. In other words they are doing an immense business and we but do them justice in saying they are deserving of all that has been said in their favor, for in addition to always keeping a full line of the best goods, they sell them at bottom figures; and further, they use printer's ink liberally. Mr. George Innes went East on Monday and this means another lot of nice new goods will soon put in an appearance. Give them a call; they will do better by you than any house in the city.

Races for the Week.

The trotting season closed in Lawrence this week with some interesting exhibitions of speed, which were witnessed by a goodly number of the admirers of that noble animal—the horse.

Monday afternoon, on the half-mile track belonging to the Kaw Valley Fair association, the unfinished stallion race was won by E. A. Smith's "Norwood." Mr. Akers failing to put in an appearance with his horse, Norwood had the field all to himself and won the race in one heat. Time, 3:17. Following this Joel Thomas with the horse "Frank S." and James Donnelly with "Dan Scully" gave an exhibition of speed which resulted in a victory for the former. Time, 3:04½.

On Tuesday, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Kansas stock farm, the most interesting race of the season took place for a purse of $400, mile heats, best three in five. The following noted horses were entered. Col. Dawes, by B. F. Akers, of Lawrence; Lady Vesta, by Mr. McQuiggan; Little Sam, by M. Malone, Des Moines, Iowa; and Don, by J. B. Arnold, Nashville, Tenn.

The first heat was an exciting and interesting one. The horses got away nicely and Col. Dawes soon took the lead which position he maintained to the home stretch when Don came to the front and passed under the wire a neck in advance of Col Dawes; Sam third and Lady Vesta fourth. Time 2:34½. In the second heat Dawes again took the lead and was closely pressed by Don. Dawes won this heat by hard trotting, Don second, Sam third and Vesta fourth. Time 2:36. The third heat was declared a dead one between Dawes, Don and Vesta, Sam fourth. Here Little Sam was withdrawn from the race. On the fourth heat Lady Vesta got warmed up, and on the home stretch shot ahead and passed under the wire with Don second and Dawes third. Time 2:43. The hour now being late it was thought best to finish the race on the following morning. Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock the horses were promptly on hand and were got away on the fifth heat, which was won by Dawes in 2:37. The sixth heat was won by Lady Vesta in 2:37½ and the seventh heat and race was declared in favor of Col. Dawes. Time 2:41.

The judges were Messrs. Wells, Haight and Osborn. This closes the trotting season in Lawrence.

FIVE thousand bushels more of apples wanted at the Lawrence Vinegar Works, 150 New York street, where those Kansas pickling vinegars are made that are so justly celebrated for their purity and strength

GEO. LEIS & BRO 's is certainly headquarters for paints and oils, brushes, etc., one can see them daily making heavy shipments; they are selling them at St. Louis prices, less the freight.

[TRADE MARK.]

The Eastern papers are just now making a great fuss over a man in New York City who picked up a horse recently and carried him across the street. Now it is easy enough to pick up a horse if you only know how. Take, for instance, a large, well-kept thoroughbred. The best way to pick him up is to let the lines gently down under his tail, and then *lift*. It will certainly surprise you to see how easily you can raise a horse over the dashboard and into your lap.

TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN THE SHOE BUSINESS

Has taught us that people like to trade best where they find

GOODS FULLY UP WITH THE TIMES

And where they can get the best goods for their money. We do keep

The Best and latest styles of Boots and Shoes

In Lawrence, and our prices are lower than our neighbors', as we have no expenses.

TO-DAY WE CALL ATTENTION TO OUR RUBBER BOOTS,

That we warrant never to crack. If cracked before the sole is worn out, we will give you a new pair instead. Also to our Ladies'

NEW, HIGH, WARM OVERSHOES---THE MONITOR.

This is the nicest one you ever saw. Come and see it. On our full stock, hand-made, warranted Kip Boots, at $3.00 to $3.50, we defy the world.

Call and examine our goods.

ABBOTT & MINARD, 81 Massachusetts Street.

Read the Constitution and the Law Horton Made Under it for Yourselves.

MR. EDITOR:—I am one of those unsophisticated mortals who believe that honesty in politics is safe policy and believe that the people—even the average granger—may be intrusted with the facts in the case.

Now from this starting point let us take a brief survey of the whole field and see if there is any cause for alarm if Mr. Watson should be elected. Let us see if he has stepped outside the law in order to secure his election.

"No person shall hold the office of sheriff or county treasurer for more than two consecutive terms."—Section 3, article 9.

"Well," you say, "that looks familiar." Of course it does, it has been a standing advertisement in all the county and city papers for weeks. Nobody doubts its genuineness. We have examined and found it correctly quoted.

But there is a law which was made under that same constitution, and certainly not in violation of it, which Mr. Hoysradt (Jus) and his constitutional adviser and patriotic assistant, Joseph E. Riggs, have not quoted. Here it is, and when you shall have read it and see its bearings upon the question at issue you will readily see the reason why they have so carefully omitted to put it into the hands of the common people that they may read for themselves.

See session laws 1875, chapter 77, page 113:

COUNTY TREASURERS—WHEN ELECTED—TERM OF OFFICE.

AN ACT

To amend section sixty-one of chapter twenty-five of the general statutes of 1868.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

SECTION 1. That section sixty-one, chapter twenty-five, general statutes of 1868 be amended so as to read as follows: Section 61. A county treasurer shall be elected in each county for the term of two years whose term of office shall commence the second Tuesday of October after his election, and the county commissioners shall fill the vacancy occurring between the first Tuesday of July, A. D. 1876, and the second Tuesday of October of the same year; and such treasurer shall, before he enter upon the discharge of his duties, execute to the state of Kansas a bond with three or more sufficient sureties to be approved by the board of county commissioners and in such penal sum as they shall direct; which bond, with the approbation of the board indorsed thereon by the clerk, shall be filed in the office of the county clerk. * * * *

The law further provides that in case the commissioners are not in session, the clerk may approve the bond; and in case the board has not directed for what amount the bond shall be given, that it shall be twice the amount of all monies levied by the board for the county and to be paid to the treasurer.

Approved March 5, 1875.

It is plain to be seen that this law provides when the treasurer shall take his office; when his term expires; when a new term begins; that there *shall be a vacancy;* that the commissioners shall fill this vacancy by appointment.

NOW LOOK AT THE FACTS.

Mr. Watson is not in any sense responsible for the vacancy between the first Tuesday of July and the second Tuesday of October.

TAKE NOTICE.

He did not resign in order to disturb the consecutiveness of his term of office as his villifiers would make you believe. The law says that on the second Tuesday of July there shall be a vacancy and the commissioners *shall fill the vacancy.*

Then away with the impression which Mr Joseph E. Riggs, Mr. Hoysradt's co-laborer and worthy assistant, tries to create, that Mr. Watson resigned to create a vacancy; that if re-elected he will be liable to continue the resigning process for half a century, and that finally the sheriff will become infected with this resigning mania and that his office will be perpetual also.

A cause which necessitates such subterranean explorations for expedients must be weak indeed. There was a vacancy because the law made one. The commissioners appointed a successor because the law says "the county commissioners *shall fill the vacancy.*"

Before I proceed further let me inquire what is the meaning and intent of section 3, article 9, of the constitution—Mr. Horton's standing advertisement. Doubtless it looks to a final closing up of the treasurer's accounts with the county; that all the monies that have gone into his hands shall faithfully be accounted for, so that if there is a defalcation it may be discovered.

If this had been done when Mr. Young became treasurer, as it should have been, the spirit and intent of the constitution would have been carried out; that it was not done is not Mr. Watson's fault. Dr. Deskines, in his letter to Col. S. E. W. Johnson, has clearly shown why this was not done—the condition of the books and accounts in the clerk's office rendered the settlement impossible.

If Mr. Young and his sureties were willing to assume that everything was right, there the responsibility, so far as Mr. Watson was concerned, ended. I have been told that Mr. Watson repeatedly demanded this settlement and if it is not so the board of commissioners can speak.

But this law of 1875 is unconstitutional; the legislature had no right to enact such a law, say Mr. Horton and his friends. Wonderful, indeed, that this discovery should be made just now, on the eve of an election! And it becomes still more wonderful when we take into consideration that Mr. Horton was in the senate at the time and voted for it.

You underestimate Mr. H. when you assume that he would vote for an unconstitutional law, much less can we believe that he would set a deadfall for Mr. Watson, and then pull the trigger and walk into the treasurer's office on the trap he had set for his opponent. If the honorable senator did lay a plot so long ago by which by the help of an unconstitutional law he could declare Mr. Watson ineligible and step into his shoes, he will find the people will be very slow to become a party to such small pipe laying.

But where have been Jus (Mr. Hoysradt) and his vigilant assistant, Joseph E. Riggs, all this time the constitution has been trampled under foot? These unfailing conservators of the law, these watch dogs of the constitution, why did they not arraign the board of commissioners for violating the constitution in the appointment of Mr. Young? A sad neglect of duty, certainly!

Could not Jus (Mr. Hoysradt) turn aside long enough from his extensive criminal practice before Judge Smith to vindicate the constitution of the state of his adoption?

Could not J. E. R. (Joseph E. Riggs) give time enough from his tax-certificate business, loaning money at 22½ per cent. and foreclosing mortgages on his unfortunate victims, to compel Deskines and company to walk in the straight and narrow path of the constitution? Why were not these sacrifices made by these patriots when they knew the constitution was being outraged and a suffering people were looking to them for deliverance? Does any sane man believe that these parties are pursuing Mr. Watson to vindicate the law and the constitution and to protect society from harm? Have they in times past been noted for their solicitude for the public welfare? Can it be that Mr. Watson has refused to honor some centennial tax-certificate which these constitution savers have brought down from a former generation?

THE DANGERS OF FRIENDSHIP.

We all remember Jus' first article in the *Journal*, in which he sounded the alarm and so vividly pictured the dangers of continuing Mr. Watson in the treasurer's office—"He was popular," "He had made friends." Yes, the truth is, that by the accommodating spirit which has been the leading characteristic of his life he has made friends. He has so managed the finance of the county that no man has ever called for his dues and went away empty. For years he has stood as a wall of adamant between the tax-certificate leeches and the unfortunate poor who had fallen among those tax-pirates. They have decided to have no more of him, and Jus (Mr. Hoysradt) and his assistant, Joseph E. Riggs, represent them.

They are reckoning without their hosts. The people know how to protect themselves, and they will do it by re-electing their friend, the man who has always accommodated them when in his power to do so. We ask every tax-payer in the county if Mr. Watson does not save them the 50 per cent. whenever it is possible to do so?

Not so with Mr. Horton. He voted to raise the per cent. from 24 to 50 per cent., thus saying to Eastern capital, "Come, *gobble up the homes of our tax-ridden poor.*"

$4,000 WORTH OF POLITICAL GARGLING OIL.

Just as these constitution cacklers were looking about to see what they should do to be saved, a $4,000 error is discovered in a three-year-old statement, made by Mr. Watson's book-keeper, Mr. Summerfield. Having made the mistake he naturally enough entered it on the books and transferred it to the new account. Mr. O. E. Morse has made a clear and concise statement of the facts, and that is now all the capital that Jus and his assistant has to operate on. They have sung it to every tune in the books, and in every key known to the scale, and still nobody believes that Mr. Watson ever attempted or had any design of wronging the county of one farthing. Can the mistake of an accountant reflect upon the integrity of his employer unless he willingly profits by the error? Mr. Watson knew that Mr. Morse was as sharp as a steel-trap, and that he could see as far into a one-mill tax as old Fagan himself, yet the commissioners say that he insisted on his appointment for the special purpose of examining his books and accounts and has furnished him every facility in his power to make a thorough examination. A rogue always eludes investigation. An honest man says, "Examine these books and accounts and if they are not correct we will make them so."

The most stupid and prejudiced voter in the county cannot fail to see that the county has not and cannot lose anything by the mistake or error of Mr. Watson's clerk. Just as any business firm on Massachusetts street would have had to do under similar circumstances so has Mr. Watson done—made good the error of his clerk.

But those who pipe for Mr. Horton hang on to this $4,000 scare with desperation. The boy exerted himself to the utmost to capture the ground-hog because the preacher was coming and they must have meat. These pure and disinterested patriots, Hoysradt and Joseph E. Riggs, have taken the contract to defeat Mr. Watson, and if they fail on this $4,000 blunder their last hope is gone.

Go on to Massachusetts street and ask every man you meet—Ridenour & Baker, Gen. Babcock, Col. Learnard, Solon O. Thacher, J. C. Horton, D. C. Haskell, T. D. Thacher—anybody, if they believe that either by indirection or otherwise Jas. E. Watson ever attempted to defraud Douglas county or any other man of one cent, and they will tell you *no, sir, with emphasis.*

The man who is in favor of paying the L., L. & G. bonds, principal and interest, dollar for dollar, wants James C. Horton elected and the old county board defeated. The man who wants to collect an old greasy tax-certificate of a dozen years' standing, with 50 per cent. interest, wants Watson and the old board defeated.

Gentlemen, we cannot accommodate you; we cannot afford to throw away the results of four years' warfare against fraudulent bonds just to accommodate Jus and J. E. R. Please excuse us.

Well, we thought we were done, but now comes "Reformer" and complains because Mr. Watson asked pay at the rate of $4,000 a year, and the legislature granted it to him. In reply we have to say that those who made the law governing the salary of county treasurers intended to pay the treasurer of this county that amount. Look at the enormous bond the treasurer has to give and the responsibility he cannot escape, and you, too, will say the legislature did right. If the work was worth $5,000 to $6,000 when Mr. Blood and Mr. Beach had the office, is it not worth $4,000 now?

Yours respectfully, FAIR PLAY.

It is but just to "Fair Play" to say that the article above was handed in some time before the appearance of Jus' article in the *Journal*, over his own signature.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS,

Awarded the Medal at the Centennial Exposition for

VOLUME OF TONE AND EXCELLENCE OF WORMANSHIP.

KIMBALL ORGANS

—AND—

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS

Cheap, Beautiful and not Excelled by any for Tone and Finish.

H. J. RUSHMER, - - LAWRENCE,

Is agent for the above Pianos and Organs, and all are invited to call at his store, No 57 Massachusetts street, and see these instruments before purchasing. He is sure to suit you in both quality and price.

Renovation, not Prostration.

Did any enfeebled human being ever become strong under the operation of powerful cathartics or salivants? It is sometimes necessary to regulate the bowels, but that cannot be done by active purgation, which exhausts the vital forces and serves no good purpose whatever. The only true way to promote health and vigor, which are essential to regularity of the organic functions, is to invigorate, discipline and purify the system at the same time. The extraordinary efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in cases of debility or irregularity of the organs of digestion, assimilation, secretion and discharge, is universally admitted. Appetite, good digestion, a regular habit of body, active circulation of the blood, and purity of all the animal fluids are induced by this superb tonic and corrective. It has no equals, moreover, as a preventive of chills and fever, and other types of malarial disease. To emigrants and travelers it is particularly serviceable as a medicinal safeguard.

The Reform Candidate for County Treasurer Ineligible.

Part of section 3, article 9, of the constitution of the State of Kansas, reads as follows: "No person shall hold the office of sheriff or county treasurer for more than two consecutive terms." Mr. Watson was elected county treasurer at the regular election in the year 1873 *for a full term*, and at the regular election in the year 1875 was re-elected for *another full term*. Ballots cast for an ineligible candidate are void. 41-4t

The Reform Candidate for County Treasurer Eligible.

In article 9, section 3, of the constitution, it provides that the county treasurer may hold two consecutive terms. Between Mr. Watson's first and second terms the legislature provided for a special term, from the first Tuesday of July to the second Tuesday in October, and the commissioners filled it by appointing Mr. Young treasurer, thus interrupting the succession, and Webster's dictionary says that "consecutive" means *uninterrupted in course of succession.* 41-4t.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, free of charge. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

IF any of our readers have watches or clocks to repair, take them to E. P. Chester, at Frazer's old stand. Watch repairing and engraving a specialty. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

EVERYBODY KNOWS

THE OLD BURT SHOE STORE.

We would call the attention of the farmers of Douglas and adjoining counties to the fact that

WE HAVE FITTED UP THE OLD ROOM NICELY

And propose keeping, as it always has been,

A FIRST-CLASS BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

We are constantly receiving Boots and Shoes, direct from factories East, thus saving the jobbers' profits which we purpose giving our customers the benefit of.

KIP AND CALF BOOTS---ALL KINDS AND SIZES.

We have for Women, Misses and Children

The Best Calf and Kip Shoes Manufactured.

We can and will sell you good goods cheaper than any house in Lawrence.

CITY SHOE STORE,

H. C. RAUGH & CO.

Remember the place—OLD BURT STAND.

Horticultural Department.

Keeping Vegetables.

Vegetables are left to wither and dry up in bins or on the cellar bottom oftener than they are carefully stowed away, after being dug, in boxes or barrels and covered with sand or dry dirt. This latter method of treatment will keep them fresh and good during the winter and early spring.

Roses.

There are but few farm-houses destitute of roses of the hardy and most common sorts which can be grown without much labor or care. Many farmers would have more and better ones if they knew what to get and how to get them. By a little attention and inquiry a dozen kinds might be procured and cultivated at a small cost. The moss-roses are beautiful and some of them are quite hardy. China-roses are perpetual bloomers, but require winter protection. Tea roses are fragrant and fine for potting. Prairie roses are hardy climbers; one called queen of the prairies is very showy. We might give a long list of names, but our present object is simply to call attention to the subject and urge a more careful attention to their cultivation. A house without roses and flowers around it should be considered hardly fit for a human habitation.

Peach Culture and its Profits.

After several years, during which peach culture was of but little importance, says the Philadelphia *Times*, the success of the Messrs. Vandegrift on small farms on the south side of St. Augustine creek (a small stream emptying into the Delaware river at a point about five miles below Delaware City) in producing a succession of good crops, attracted the attention of the neighboring land owners, and soon nearly every land owner in St. George's Hundred planted more or less largely. From a small orchard of not exceeding 2,000 trees, Mr. M. Vandegrift sold during the seasons 1861-62-63-64 and 1865 upwards of 2,000 baskets of peaches annually, and prices ranging from $3 down to $1 50 per basket, and he realized a profit of upward of $20,000 for the sale of peaches from this small orchard. His success demonstrated the fact that at least lands upon which peach trees had not already been grown could be generally relied upon to produce peaches.

One farmer made in 1863, clear of all expenses, sixteen hundred dollars from four acres of land. Another man, a laborer, who by thrift contrived to purchase a little place of ten acres, for which he paid, for house and land, about six hundred dollars, planted the land in peaches, and gathered from it upwards of $2,000 annually for several years. Men who had been indifferent farmers engaged in peach culture and grew suddenly rich. The brilliant success of different peach growers created in the minds of the Delaware and Maryland land owners the impression that peaches would prove for many years to be a most profitable crop, and as a result every section of the peninsula, which comprises Delaware, the eastern shore of Maryland and of Virginia, is more or less interested in the cultivation of peaches; and it may safely be calculated that there are now growing on that peninsula upwards of 6,000,000 peach trees. The result of planting this immense number of peach trees has been most disastrous, and many farmers have been financially ruined by it.

But very few of the many thousands who luxuriate in the luscious peach have anything like a proper conception of the amount of labor and capital required to grow peaches. Young peach orchards are cultivated as thoroughly as corn fields by the successful growers. In fact, the orchards are planted by the Delaware and Maryland farmers with corn, and receive the same cultivation for two years. The third year three rows of corn are planted between the rows of peaches, which are usually twenty feet apart; but after the orchards come into bearing no other crop can be grown upon the ground. Yet, as long as the orchard lives, it requires cultivation and fertilizing.

There are upward of 60,000 acres of land under peach trees. This land is the best on the peninsula, estimated to be worth $50 per acre, or $3,000,000. To ship this fruit requires 2,000,000 of baskets, or nearly that many, which cost $250,000. The money invested in necessary implements for cultivating and shipping the peaches to market is estimated at $10 for every 100 trees, or $600,000. The cultivation of peach orchards, and the picking of the fruit, gives employment to upwards of 25,000 laborers. The growing to maturity of a peach orchard requires the expenditure of at least $30 per acre, or upwards of $1,800,000 on the orchards of Delaware and Maryland. Nearly $6,000,000 of capital are now invested by these growers in peach culture. Among the heavy consumers of peaches during the season are the canners. This industry uses annually many thousand baskets of choice fruit. In Baltimore, the canners are the principal buyers in the market; but, after all, the great bulk of peaches are eaten from the hand. In past seasons it has been found that, however great the supply of good peaches was, there was always demand enough for them to effect sales at some price or other, of all that were offered on the market, and it has been only the poor and worthless fruit which has been thrown away.

Fruit Exportation.

Mr. H. E. Hooker, at the discussions on horticulture at the New York state fair, as reported in the *Country Gentleman*, gave the following interesting data: "It appears that at the time of the organization of the American Pomological society, the fine apple-growing section was bounded by the Mohawk on the north, and the James on the south, not extending far west; the more delicate fruits were hardly known beyond the few localities in which they grew, and nothing was exported. At present almost every steamer from New York in the autumn and winter months carries five hundred to a thousand barrels of apples to Europe—ninety thousand barrels were landed at Liverpool during last December—and other fruits, pears, peaches, even grapes, are beginning to be shipped, refrigerated, the business promising large and rapid increase. It is estimated that we have no less than 4,500,000 acres of land in fruit, containing 112,000,000 apple trees, 28,260,000 pear trees, 112,270,000 peach trees, and 141,260,000 grape vines—carrying the aggregate number of trees and vines to the vast total of 393,790,000. The produce for the last year is valued at $50,400,000 for apples, $14,130,000 for pears, $56,135,000 for peaches, $82,118,900 for grapes, $5,000,000 for strawberries, and $10,432,800 for other fruits—the total of which sums, $138,216,700, is nearly equal to half the value of an average crop of wheat. California alone has 60,000 acres in vineyards, containing 48,000,000 vines, and producing 10,000,000 gallons of wine per annum. From New York state, 1,500,000 barrels are sent away in a year, and the value of a single crop in a single county has been at least a million dollars."

The Lawn.

Ten years ago a book was published bearing the title, "Facts for Farmers." We make an extract from it:

A country house without a lawn! It is a house in a desert! It is not a structure in the midst of beauty. There is nothing—not even expensive statuary, flowers and shrubbery—that adds so much to the surrounding embellishments of a farm-house as green grass upon a well-kept lawn; and it is a beauty that is permanent and inexpensive. If the ground is well underdrained and the grass well dressed in the fall, it will start fresh as soon as the snow is off, and often earlier, and it keeps green through the most severe drought, upon ground that has been well prepared. With here and there a shade what a lovely sight it is to see children playing upon a smooth lawn! With what glee they run from tree to tree, the old dog joining with great satisfaction in the sport. In spring, in summer, in autumn the lawn is beautiful, and even in winter it speaks of refinement in the resident occupants. It tells, too, of art and industry in man, since lawns are seldom, if ever, found in a natural state. The sea of grass upon the Western prairies is only beautiful when seen at a distance. It does not bear close inspection like the velvety sod of a lawn.

A Tree that Rains.

The consul for the United States of Columbia in the department of Lereto, Peru, has recently called the attention of President Prado to a remarkable tree which exists in the forests adjoining the village of Moyobamba. This tree, known to the natives as Tamai-Caspi (rain tree), is about fifty-eight feet in height at full growth, and the diameter of its trunk is about thirty-nine inches. It absorbs and condenses the moisture in the atmosphere with astonishing energy, and it is said that water constantly exudes from its trunk and pours like rain from its branches. So abundant is the water supply that the soil near by is turned into a marsh. The tree gives forth most water when the rivers are dry during the summer season, and when water generally is scarce. Its cultivation is proposed throughout the arid regions of Peru.

The results of the past few years have effectually done away with the fear sometimes expressed that so many apples would be raised that it would become unprofitable. Notwithstanding the immense crop last year in nearly all the other states, except Maine, it was readily disposed of (large quantities having been shipped to England, opening a market which will require large quantities every year), and in the spring prices were ranging from four to five dollars per barrel. Farmers need have no fear of raising too many apples. The more they are raised the greater the demand is for them.—*Lewiston Journal.*

Schenectady, N. Y., is famous for its plum gardens. The Utica *Herald* says the plum trees are usually protected from winter's climate changes by high fences, interposing dwellings and special care. The crop is very large this year, about ten thousand bushels having been shipped from Schenectady to various points.

Onions fourteen inches around are said to be raised in Minnesota.

The Household.

Maxims for Farmers' Boys.

To be useful, be industrious. To be respected, be willing to do your duty in all situations. To be loved, love others. To be rich, be frugal. Everything is worth saving; and everything is useful for something. Perseverance builds a house. All difficulties are overcome by diligence and assiduity. Your business will be attended to if you attend to it yourself. Do not look for wealth without labor. Do not look for courtesy from those who never see it in you. Good conduct, rather than good looks, wins friends. Be observing, and you will learn much that will be useful to you in after years. Constantly study into the nature and use of things. Seek all means in your power for mental improvement if you wish to be respected. The farmer beyond all others should have clear power of observation, so as readily to observe and apply nature's laws. His vocation is the root of all prosperity, and until the farmers of a nation are educated to the highest power of observation, the country cannot rise to the highest rank.

By observation alone you may learn much. You may learn what you will find many old farmers do not know. By observation you may learn why rain or pond water is better for plants than well, or pure spring water. By observation you can learn many facts that are not recorded in books; yet books are useful. Let any farmer's boy devote the evenings of a single winter to the reading of geology, entomology, chemistry, natural philosophy and natural history, and apply his acquired knowledge as an amusement, while pursuing his vocation during the following summer, and he will find himself able to observe and comprehend thousands of incidents connected with natural laws which before would have passed by unobserved.

Rice Cakes.—One cup cold boiled rice, one pint of flour, two eggs beaten light, salt, and milk to make a pretty thick batter. Beat well, and bake on hot griddles.

Flannel Cakes.—One quart of milk, three tablespoonfuls yeast, and salt to taste. Flour to make a batter. Set to rise over night, and in the morning add one tablespoonful of melted butter, and two well-beaten eggs.

Chicken Celery Without Oil.—Take two chickens; boil until tender; chop quite fine; take double the quantity of celery that you have of chicken, chopped fine, and mix; then take three eggs, beat well, and mix with a cup of vinegar; a large tablespoonful of melted butter; a small tablespoonful of mixed mustard; salt and pepper to taste; stir the whole together over a moderate fire until quite thick; when cold, mix with the chicken and celery.

Rice.—A matron from the East sends us the following receipts: Take one cup of rice and four cups of water in a sauce-pan, cover, and place over a good fire; after an hour the water will be evaporated, and the rice cooked tender, but dry, and with the grains distinct—not in paste. Sufficient salt should be added in the first place, and care should be taken not to disturb the rice while cooking. By adding a little butter and allowing the rice to dry a little more over a gentle fire, a more delicate dish is prepared. Good.

To Cook Beefsteak.—Cut in thick slices and pound almost to fragments; put a small piece of butter into a frying pan, and carefully lay the meat, peppered and salted, into it; as it browns, add water every few minutes—a few teaspoonfuls at a time; turn often, but do not put a cover on it, and do not let it scorch; when done dredge with flour; turn it over and add a little sweet cream; thin with water until the gravy is of the proper consistency; strew over with parsley, and send to table very hot. Generally speaking, our meat is the poorest cooked dish that is served at our tables; so much watchful care and attention are required to prepare it properly.

How to Cook Oatmeal.—Very often this nutritious article of diet is objectionable because not properly prepared. When it is to be made as food, select the coarse, recently ground meal. To a coffee-cupful add a quart of cold water and mix in a tin vessel holding at least two quarts. The vessel should then be placed in a boiler containing water and put upon the fire to cook stirring frequently and boiled until dry enough to eat as mush, or the meal is well done. It may then be eaten with butter, molasses, milk, cream and sugar, or any other dressing that may be preferred. When thus prepared it will not have that sticky, salvy consistence that makes it objectionable, and people who could not eat it before will now take it with a relish. The finer quality of meal is best adapted to making gruel for acute diseases. People suffering from habitual constipation will find oatmeal once or twice a day a valuable adjunct to other treatment and far preferable to Graham.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, for the Cure of Consumption, Coughs and Colds.

The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, ETC.

The tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of indigestion.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT, ETC.

These pills are alterative and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger, as they are free from calomel, and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for consumption, as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood: and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines as thus explained, will cure every case of consumption if taken in time and the use of the medicines persevered in.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

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Farm and Stock.

Products of the Farm Exported.

For the week ending October 15 there were exported from the city of New York 9,440 bales of cotton, 787,-653 bushels of wheat, 5,090 packages of butter, 1,077 barrels of pork, 5.307 boxes of bacon, 837 barrels of beef, 516,515 bushels of corn, 5,000 bushels of oats, 5,106 bushels of peas, 19,823 barrels of flour, 44,726 bushels of rye and 14,445 packages of oil cake. Pretty fair week's work we should judge.

Impure Water.

The *Scientific American* remarks that the impurities that make water injurious to health are organic matters, such as are abundantly supplied by barn-yards, drains and cemeteries, where the decay of vegetable and animal substance is going on. Some families who live on farms and who fancy they are drinking the best of water, are, in fact imbibing poisons that will appear, perhaps, in the dreaded form of diphtheria or typhoid fever.

Pedigree.

Pedigree, says the Detroit *Tribune*, fell into disrepute in the new world when, one hundred years ago, we started a big herd-book, in which 500,000 men were classed as good as kings. We notice that now "pedigree" among the lower animals is losing much of its force, and circumstance, and pomp. Breeders are found to prefer a good animal without pedigree to a poor one with a clear record back to the English herd-book.

Horse-Shoes and Horse-Shoeing.

On an average, horses require shoeing once a month. The length of time a shoe will wear depends much on the kind of service a horse is doing, and on the kind of road he is daily traveling. A team horse in heavy draught does not wear out as many shoes as one used in a hack; quick motion grinds shoes down more rapidly than slow use. Some pavement is harder on shoes than an ordinary road, while the friction of a gravelly road wears them away rapidly. Wooden pavement is but a little saving to the wear and tear of shoes, for the grit and dust which become impacted in the interstices of the wooden block grind away shoes like the friction of an emery wheel. The hind shoes wear out first, and there is more strain and friction on them than on the forward shoes. It is impossible and improper for a horse to wear shoes more than six weeks, for the growth of the foot shortens the shoe, as well as changes the shape otherwise. The neglect will cause the shoe to encroach upon the soft textures of the foot and produce lameness.

There are but few practical mechanics who have sufficiently studied the foot of the horse. It is not enough to know the anatomy of the foot, and where to insert a nail not to cause pain, but the foot should be studied in the state of nature, before the mechanism of man has by artificial appliances distorted it. The shape of the hoof of the wild horse, or of one which has never been shod, should be taken as a model. The foot is then properly balanced, neither too long nor too broad, but it has adjusted itself to nature, and the muscles and tendons are not strained by travel. Confinement and unskillful shoeing change the anatomical relations of the foot, and the best judge of the mechanic is often taxed to correct the growing deformity—from unskillful shoeing. When a reasoning, skillful mechanic is found, the horse is safe in his hands, for he only preserves the normal shape of the hoof, and adjusts the shoe to protect it. The frog in the hoof of the horse is placed there for a particular purpose, and should not be cut by the shoer. If this is allowed, contraction and lameness will follow. The shape and weight of the shoe should be accommodated to the purpose for which they are designed. The track horse requires a shoe lighter and without corks, while the draught horse must have a heavy broad shoe, with corks, to enable him to obtain foothold and travel with the least possible strain.—*Forest and Stream.*

Farm of a Poultry Fancier.

We make an abstract of quite a pleasant letter written from Hancock, N. H., to the Springfield (Mass.) *Republic n:*

Mr. Hayward, of this town, has received, during the past year, over $3,-000 in premiums on poultry and we think he fairly wins his honors. His grounds are on the outskirt of Hancock, and but a few rods from the very beautiful Half-moon pond, though concealed from that point. They cover a level, extensive plain which is bordered by a fringe of woods. The houses for the fowls are of boards and are set at equal distances and in long regular lines, and as they are snow white, gives the appearance of a tented field. The stock of fowls is, you know, large and rare. Each house seems to have at least four occupants, and opens into a square coop constructed of narrow pales. From the houses into these coops were driven for our pleasure the beautiful birds we came to see; for though the collection is mainly of domestic fowls it is not limited to such. In one of these cages were Egyptian geese, and we fancied in the male a suggestion of Egyptian outline and drapery; and with the fine dappling of his dusky breast and the glistening, metallic tints of his green wings he is perhaps mystic enough to warrant the assumption that his is "the sacred goose of the Nile." With these, but evidently not of them, was a wild goose that would not be chased into the paling but must be viewed through a door of his house, as he sat apart from his African brethren. Then the obliging keeper showed us magpie pigeons and other varieties, and next led by a long line of houses to that of th gray pheasants. These were exceedingly beautiful, with fabulously long tails, and having a light mantle of silver-gray feathers thrown about their glossy black underdress.

Then we were shown, as the crowning glory, a real bit of fairy land, one of our party thought, in two Chinese pheasants. To attempt to convey an idea of these marvelous beauties in words is to despair. In form they are perfect and in plumage gorgeous. The breast and all the body visible below the wings are a soft, deep crimson; the crest looks like spun gold and for the outstanding hood and cape and the back and wings, I must refer you to the most brilliant of cathedral stained glass in which bronze and indigo-blue and a predominance of sunny yellow blend and flash together; in brief, they are the most beautiful birds in the world. Lest you think me not practical, and doubt my statements, let me add they were brought over the sea in high wicker hampers, and have been robbed of part of their plumes in their close berths and will require a few weeks before they appear in full feather. Also, I will confess the unpoetic fact that ants and their eggs are their natural food, and are liberally shoveled into them once a week. These two royal fellows and their grave, brown-clad mates, who resemble them only in size and shape, cost their owner one hundred dollars and are said to be without rivals in the states, excepting a pair at Philadelphia and one, I think, at Cambridge.

Leaks in the Barn.

Here and there may be seen stables and barns with broken windows, loose boards, holes in the roofs, or doors and windows that gape open and refuse to shut closely. Through these openings the cold air and rain will leak in, and the warm air will leak out. Such leaks as these are disagreeable to see, and are uncomfortable to the occupants of the buildings. But these are by no means the whole of the affair. The worst of it is, that through these leaks the farmer's profits disappear, very silently, it is true, but not the less steadily and constantly. While his cattle stand and shiver in the cool, sharp nights, or steam under the p netrating rain-storms or snow, with every shiver there disappears a quantity of the fodder from the barn, as well as some of the milk from the cows, some fat from the steers and the pigs, some wool from the sheep and some eggs from the poultry. The farmer looks and wonders. He complains that the cows are rough; that there is no good in the feed; that the pigs do not fatten as fast as they should; that there are no eggs, and the hens are eating their heads off. Well, an animal cannot use up all its food in keeping warm, and at the same time make milk, fat, wool, or eggs. These are made from food, and from only the *surplus* of the food, after the bodily wants and needs are supplied. In the polar regions a man needs six pounds of fat meat and the same of bread for his daily meals, while an East Indian needs but a pound of rice for a day's subsistence. When working in the Northern woods in the depths of winter, with the thermometer far below zero for weeks at a time, the lumberer eats with relish huge lumps of clear fat pork, with his daily two pounds of bread and liberal messes of bean soup. Food of this kind would sicken a man, were he to look at it in the harvest field. All this food goes to make up the waste of heat from the body during the excessive cold. It is precisely so in the barn, or in the pigpen. If these are kept so warm that water will never freeze in them, much less food is needed by the animals than if the air is far below a freezing temperature; and if the temperature is comfortably warm less food still will be required. So wherever a stream of cold air, snow, or rain pours in upon the cattle, or when they are miserable and uncomfortable, a stream of wasted food pours out all the time through the leak. Now is the time to stop these leaks. A board here and there; a good glazed window in place of a broken shutter; warm, dry litter in place of a foul wet bed; a tight roof and a plastered or double-boarded ceiling; all these are actually worth more than an extra portion of food to an animal, because, although when cold and chilled it eats the more, yet it thrives poorly; while if well housed it will keep sleek and thrifty upon comparatively moderate feeding.—*American Agriculturist.*

Fall Management of Stock.

Nothing is more important in the management of stock than to keep it in a uniform state of thrift and health. Young animals, especially, require watchful care and attention in order to keep them in a growing, improving condition. It is too often the case that during the fall months, animals that are kept in the pasture or run at large, are left to shift for themselves, whatever may be the condition of the feed. In some sections drouth has cut the feed short more or less, and the dry herbage is insufficient to supply the wants of the stock. The stubble fields, into which it is sometimes turned from pasture, afford food entirely inadequate to its wants; besides the transition is often so sudden that the health of the animals suffer by the change. If possible, some succulent food should be supplied in such cases, and roots, tubers and pumpkins serve a very useful purpose in this behalf. It is a common practice also to turn animals into a field of stalks from which the corn has been husked, and a lack of judgment in the management of cattle in such cases often results in the death of some of them. A poor supply of food previously, induces a craving appetite, and the animals, if permitted to do so, will gorge themselves with the dry food. Unless they have a bountiful supply of water, impaction of the stomach follows, often resulting in death. The proper course to pursue is to permit the stock to run in the field only a couple of hours twice a day at first, and be sure that they have all the water they will drink. The time of remaining in the field may be increased until all danger from this source is passed.

Young stock requires more care than that which is more mature. While they are growing they should be generously fed. The change of food at all stages of their growth has much to do with their development. A uniform, constant growth is essential to health and vigor, and to insure this suitable food and plenty of it, is indispensable. This course will keep them in flesh, and winter's advent will find them in excellent condition to withstand its rigors. To starve and stint them by insufficient and unsuitable food, during the fall months, is unwise and improvident, for it is at the expense of their vitality and value, entailing a loss which subsequent care and management can never fully make up.

Nothing is more essential in stock raising in order to make it profitable, than to keep domestic animals in a thriving condition. It is after all, the great desideratum. It is wise to get good breeds and sorts of domestic animals, but none will do well unless properly managed and cared for; and at this time of the year, when a change of food follows the transition from summer to winter, the prudent stock raiser and farmer will see to it that his stock is supplied with provender in quantity and quality suitable for the season, not involving a sudden change, but a gradual modification that will work no detriment.

Holding for Better Prices.

Farmers should be their own judges as to a future rise in the market, and not trust to what leading editors of leading papers say, who in nine cases in ten are no better judges of the future than are "level-headed" farmers. Then we have a class of men dealing in farm products who make it a business to deceive the public as to coming values. For instance, the holders of large quantities of grain bought low will get up a *canard* about "short crops" either at the West or in Europe. Not long ago a report came from Chicago that agents of the French government were in Illinois, contracting for immense quantities of breadstuffs to feed the French army, in view of a probable civil war soon in France! This was undoubtedly a humbug to raise the prices of wheat and corn to enable heavy holders to sell out at an advance; and having "unloaded" these fellows will then circulate reports of something to lower the prices of grain, so that they can fill their storehouses again at lower figures.—*Ex.*

There is a great deal of humbug in the public land business. Government professes to dispose of its lands at $1.25 an acre in order to give poor men a chance to get a home. According to the Alpine *Chronicle*, settlers in order to prove up their claims are compelled to come to the land office in Sacramento, at an actual expense of $150 without counting the time lost in making the journey. It probably costs each settler $ .00 to get into Alpine and settle his land; $150 more to make improvements thereon; then $150 more to come out and prove up his claim, and then he has to pay the government $1.25 for the land, so a quarter section costs $700—a fraction over $4.37 an acre, more than three times as much as the nominal price. That is to say a man has to pay $3.12 for the privilege of buying an acre of public land for $1.25, and then must take his land so far from market that it will be practically useless, in a commercial point of view, during his day and generation.—*Sacramento Bee.*

Egyptian Wheat.

A correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* says: "A good deal of this wheat called Egyptian, Eldorado, Mummy, Smith, etc., has been raised in this locality this season, and a few words regarding it may be of use to some of our readers. In every case, as far as I have heard, it is very badly mixed with other kinds of wheat. It is also very easily rusted. A great deal of it is not worth cutting. One field I saw has not been cut. I do not know a farmer who would sow a field of it next year, if he got the seed for nothing. It unquestionably does well sometimes on rich, heavy land; but its liability to rust or blight will prevent it ever becoming a standard variety."

Veterinary Department.

I have a colt subject to cramp in his hind legs. Sometimes, when lying down, he cannot get up without assistance. His legs are distended and stiff, so as to be apparently uncontrollable for several minutes. The power of locomotion seems to return suddenly, as though the joint had been dislocated, and was jumping back in place. Is it anything serious? What is the cause, and what the remedy? I have another colt, with a protuberance at the naval, about the size of a walnut. The knot is soft and retreats readily by pressure, into the abdomen, but returns as soon as the pressure is removed. Is this serious; will it increase with the age of the colt (now just four months old), and is there any remedy?

ANSWER.—Cramp is the result of perverted nutrition, and is usually seen in young animals. It is not serious, and usually responds to a change of diet, and one or two purgations, warm fomentations and stimulating liniment. Take aquæ ammonia fortiæ one, to two parts of olive oil; mix, and apply once a day. 2. The enlargement is a protrusion of the intestine through the umbilicus, due to a lax or weak condition of the part. It is not serious, and is not likely to get any larger. *Treatment:* Reduce the enlargement by pressing the bowel into the abdomen; seize the skin, draw it well down, and apply the wooden clamps. They should be allowed to remain until they drop off. Afterwards dress with a solution of carbolic acid one part, to forty of water.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

A friend of mine has a very fine three-year-old stallion that had a severe attack of epizootic last winter. He was about three months getting through it. Still at each side of his neck there are lumps nearly as large as hen's eggs, which appear to be enlargements of the glands or something of that nature. When trotted rapidly his wind appears to be obstructed by something, as he roars quite loudly and appears to get his breath with considerable difficulty. If, from the description, you are able to form an opinion of what ails him please publish a remedy.

ANSWER.—The enlargements or swellings are in all probability a hypertrophy of the thyroid glands and are, in our opinion, merely a symptom of a previous disease. We do not think they are the cause of the roaring, but that you have a constriction of the larynx, either from thickening of the mucus membrane or paralysis of the laryngeal muscles. *Treatment:* Prepare and give the animal a purge, apply an active cantharides blister to the throat and at the same time give the following in half-ounce doses three times a day on the tongue: Take fluid extract of belladonna two, chlorate of potash two, gum camphor one, pulverized liquorice root four ounces; molasses sufficient to make into an electuary of the proper consistency. Give laxative food, and do not work him for thirty days.

I have a large, well-bred, roomy mare, that has slipped three foals consecutively. She is always in fine condition; has never been used but very gently, and not at all when carrying her last foal. I keep her in a paddock by herself, as she has gone blind. This spring she was bred to a jack, and is valuable for mule raising, if slipping, which usually occurs at eight months, can be prevented. What can I do to prevent it?

ANSWER.—The trouble is due to some constitutional weakness, which we have no means of making ourselves acquainted with. The only suggestion we can offer is to keep the mare in the best possible condition during gestation, neither too fat nor too thin. Give her regular exercise. We do not believe in the theory that a mare should not be driven during pregnancy. The rule is among domestic animals, where one shows a tendency to abort, that each succeeding fetus will be carried a little longer, until the full period is reached, when it is not likely to occur again. To wait will prove tedious. If possible have her served so as to bring fetutation at a different season of the year. We are sorry we can't do something for you.

We have on the farm a horse, fourteen years old. Four years ago he had the epizootic, which left him with a running nose, slight discharge at the eyes and swollen glands. Two months ago his nose stopped running, but the glands are still swollen. He looks and feels first-rate. Will you please prescribe for him?

ANSWER.—Take compound tincture of iodine, three times the ordinary pharmaceutical strength, and apply every third day to the enlarged glands. Give internally iodide of potassium in drachm doses twice a day, in his water or food.

I have a fine mare, with the exception of the heaves. There is a cure spoken of in *Stonehenge* by some English authority, stating that he experimented on ten horses by giving them fifteen grains of arsenic, given with green food or straw, and it resulted in a cure. The arsenic was given every night for two weeks. Will you be kind enough to inform me if there is any risk from it, and your opinion in regard to it?

ANSWER.—Emphysema (heaves), being due to a structural derangement of the lungs, is incurable, though by improving an animal's condition we often abate the trouble, but never cure it. There are several remedies lauded for their especial action on the disease, arsenous acid being among the best; being an excellent tonic, it quickly improves an animal's condition. But fifteen grains is too large a dose. We usually give four to five, gradually working up to ten, but never more. It requires to be closely watched when given in large doses.

I have a very fine young mare. Since I commenced to use her there has come small wind galls on her hind legs above the pastern joints. Am very anxious to remove them. What do you recommend?

ANSWER.—Being of a recent date, slow work, cooling applications and compress bandages may have the desired result. If that fails, clip the hair from the parts; apply a blister, and allow a run to pasture.

Can anything be done for a horse that is badly sprung in one knee, of three or four years' standing?

ANSWER.—We sometimes perform carpal tenotomy (dividing the flexor tendons at the knee) with a good result. That is the only available treatment in your case. There is some risk associated with it.

Joint Public Sale
—OF—
SHORT-HORN CATTLE
—AT THE—
RIVER VIEW PARK, KANSAS CITY, MO.,
On Friday and Saturday,
NOVEMBER 9 & 10, 1877.

The subscribers announce they will sell at the above time and place to the highest bidder, without by-bid or reserve,

200 HEAD OF SHORT-HORN

Fashionably-bred cattle, consisting of 150 females and 50 bulls, representatives of the following well known families:

Oxfords, Rose of Sharons, Young Marys, Pearlettes, Arabellas, Phyllises, Louans, Dulcibellas, Jessamines, White Roses, Floras, Miss Severs, Red Roses,

and other choice families, as well as a few choice bred aged bulls.

TERMS.—Cash, or six months' time with 10 per cent on approved paper, negotiable and payable in bank.

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SETH E. WARD, Westport, Mo.
H. M. VAILE, Independence, Mo.
C. C. CHILES, Independence, Mo.
J. D. DUCKWORTH, Kansas City, Mo.
T. C. ANDERSON, Kansas City, Mo.

Will furnish catalogues on application.
Capt. P. C. Kid, of Lexington, Ky., auctioneer.

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LEVI DUMBAULD,
Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas,
—BREEDER OF—
THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE
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Some of the most fashionable families represented in both classes of stock. Particular attention is given to producing animals of good form and quality. The premium show bull

KING OF THE PRAIRIE.

17,468, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.

POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

PURE BLOOD.
THE BEST ANYWHERE IN THE WEST.
300 Pigs now to select from.
Address, HENRY MIEBACH,
Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.

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COME FARMERS,
WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING
Sands's Genuine all Wool
HORSE COLLARS.
All Collars Guaranteed to be as represented.
BIG STOCK OF
SADDLES & HARNESS
—FOR—
SPRING TRADE
JAS. G. SANDS.
(Established in 1855.)

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31, 1877.

Flour—XX	$5.25 @ 5 50
XXX	5 65 @ 5 80
Family	6 10 @ 7.00
Wheat—No. 2 fall	1.33 @ 1.34
No. 3	1.26 @ 1.27
No. 4 red	1.14 @ 1.15
Corn—No. 2 mixed	42 @ 43
Oats—No. 2 mixed	25 @ 26
Rye—No. 2	54 @ 55
Barley—No. 2	40 @ 70
Pork	13.87½ @ 14 00
Bulk Meats	6¾ @ 8
Bacon	8 @ 10
Lard	8¼ @ 8½
Butter—creamery	30 @ 35
dairy	20 @ 28
country	12 @ 20
Eggs	15 @ 16

CHICAGO, Oct. 31. 1877.

Flour	5.00 @ 6.75
Wheat—No. 2 spring	1.10 @ 1.11
No. 3	1.03 @ 1.04
Corn	45 @ 45½
Oats	24½ @ 25
Pork	14.00 @ 14 25
Bulk Meats	6¾ @ 8¼
Lard	8.20 @ 8 25

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 31, 1877.

Wheat—No. 2. fall	1 18½ @ 1 19
No. 3, red fall	1 08 @ 1.09
No. 4. fall	95 @ 96
No. 2. spring	90 @ 93
No. 3. spring	85 @ 88
Corn—No. 2 mixed	29½ @ 30
Oats	17½ @ 18½
Rye—No. 2	40½ @ 41
Barley—No. 2	55 @

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31. 1877.

Cattle—Prime to choice	$ 4 00 @ 5 35
Poorer grades	2 50 @ 4 00
Hogs	4 60 @ 5.25

CHICAGO, Oct. 31. 1877.

Cattle—Good steers	3 50 @ 5 25
Texans	2 50 @ 3 75
Hogs—Packers	4 70 @ 5 30

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 31. 1877.

Cattle—Native shippers	4 00 @ 5 25
Native feeders	3.50 @ 3.75
Native stockers	2.75 @ 3.25
Native cows	2 00 @ 3 10
Texas steers, wintered	2 50 @ 3 00
Hogs—Packers	4.35 @ 4 60
Stockers	3.75 @ 4 00

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, best, 20@23c., common, 10@18c.; cheese, 5@10c.; eggs, 17@18c.; white beans $1.00@1 30, hand picked, $1.75@1 80; castor beans, $1 10@$1.15; hay, well supplied at $5.50@7.50; poultry—chickens, live, $1 75@2.25 per doz.; potatoes, @40 55c.; sweet potatoes ℔ bush., 30@60c.; cabbage ℔ crate, $2 50@3.00; onions ℔ bush., 40@60c.

Seeds are quoted as follows at Kansas City: Red clover, $6.50@6.75; timothy, $1 45; blue grass, $1.05@1.20; orchard grass, $1.25.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: XX, ℔ sack, $2.25; XXX, $2.60; XXXX, $2 90; fancy, $3.10@3 25. Corn meal, ℔ cwt., 75@85c. Rye flour, $2.00.

Wheat is unsettled, but has slightly declined. In St. Louis No. 2 wheat is not quoted for future delivery; No. 3 is $1.27 to $1.27½. Nov. In Chicago No. 2 spring, is $1.04½ to $1.05. November; $1.09¾ to $1.10. December. In Kansas City, No. 2 fall is $1.19 November: No. 3, $1 08½ to $1.09¾, November; $1.10 to $1.11½, December.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of Tuesday, in reviewing the condition of the wheat market, says: "There is no No. 2 red winter on the market, none arriving nor any in store, and No 3 besides in light arrival, is so well in hand by one or two parties as to be maintained steadily in price—neither advancing nor receding conspicuously—at present at any rate, although next month may see some strong pressure applied. No 4 is also well sustained by a reflected strength from No 3. If any variation of Nos. 3 and 4 may be noted, it was in the easing down for cash, and a strengthening of the first for future. Spring grades were in good demand. For No. 2, red winter, $1.37 was asked and $1 33 bid. No. 2, spring, was in demand and sold at $1.11."

A good deal of flour is being shipped to foreign countries from the United States. It is found cheaper to ship the flour than the wheat, and its exportation is largely on the increase this fall.

Corn is about half a cent lower than last week in most all markets.

Corn in Baltimore is firm at 62 cents for Western mixed.

Rye, oats and barley are merely nominal, as usual.

Cattle are quoted the same as last week in Kansas City, notwithstanding unusually large receipts. The number received during the week ending Tuesday, being 13,118. This is about 9,000 more than was received last year the corresponding week.

Hogs advanced the past week about 10 cents in St. Louis, but fell back again lower than before. In Kansas City they have been quiet and dull the entire week, but no perceptible decline in prices.

Broom-corn is quoted at Kansas City at $30@60 ℔ ton; in St. Louis, at $60@90 ℔ ton, for the best.

Apples in St. Louis: $1.40@1.50 ℔ bbl., for common, $1 50@2.15 for choice varieties.

Dried fruit: Apples, from 3 to 5 cents according to quality; peaches, 5 to 6 cents.

Potatoes: 50@55 cents for peachblows.

Onions: $1.70 ℔ bbl.; sweet potatoes, $2.00 ℔ bbl.

Game: Grouse and pheasants, ℔ doz., $3.00; quails, 75c @$1.00; rabbits, $1.25@1.50; snipe and squirrels, $1 00; duck, $1.50.

Gold in New York is $1.02¾.

The Kansas City coal dealers on Tuesday fixed the price of coal during November at 13 cents per bushel for black, and 14½ for red coal

Freights from Kansas City to the gulf of Mexico are only about one half what they are to New York City.

From this date till May 1st, little wheat can be exported from Russia.

The demand for good horses is reported active in Kansas City. Inferior horses and mules are not much in demand.

ASHER is one of the people and will work for the interest of the people; vote for him for sheriff. 44-1t

Strayed,

On or about the first of June, from the subscriber, at Carbondale, one dark bay filly, three years old, not any white nor any brands. One dark bay horse colt, two years old, one white hind foot (don't remember which), no brands. Both had head-stalls on when they left. Also one chestnut sorrel, two years old, light mane and tail, star in forehead, no brands or other marks. Any one taking up such strays will be liberally rewarded by informing

J. W. RICE, Carbondale, Kansas.

ONE pale red cow marked with slit and underbit in right ear, three years old last spring; was giving milk when she left. A suitable reward will be paid for her recovery. Leave word at the store of Rheinschild & Lucas.

H. ASHER did not try to get the nomination of both parties, vote for him for sheriff. 44-1t

THE annual meeting of the Kansas Valley Fair association, according to the by-laws, occurs on Tuesday, November 6, 1877, for the election of officers the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as the interest of the association demands. Meeting will be held at grange hall, over House & Co.'s store. Stockholders will please take notice.

GEO. Y. JOHNSON, Secretary.

THE Messrs. Pickett Brothers have recently improved the external and internal appearance of their store by the liberal use of paint and paper. They have now a neat and attractive drug store; and further they keep nothing but first-class goods, and sell them at the lowest prices. If you are in need of anything in the drug line call on Pickett Brothers at Wooster's old stand.

H. ASHER has always been a good square Republican; vote for him for sheriff. 44-1t

The Kansas Organ

Is the only organ manufactured for which there are no agents. It is sold *direct* to the *people* with the agent's commission off. Send stamp for terms. Organs sent on test trial.

EBER C. SMITH, Proprietor.
Burlington, Kans.

VOTE for Hank Asher for sheriff. 44-1t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.

Jane W. Stephens vs. A. C. Henderson et al.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas county, and state of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will on

Monday, the 5th day of November, A. D. 1877.

At 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Lawrence, county and State aforesaid, offer for sale at public auction and sell to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of A. C. Henderson, Rebecca H. Henderson, S. N. Walker and Adam Weaver, and each of them in and to the following described premises to wit: Lots seventy-eight (78), eighty (80), eighty-two (82), eighty-four (84) and eighty six (86), on Indiana street in Baldwin City, Douglas county, Kansas; and appraised together at twelve hundred and fifty ($1250) dollars. Said property to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this 4th day of October, 1877.

H. S. LAKE,
Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas.
Cyrus Corning, Attorney for Plaintiff.

HARDWARE AT THE OLD DUNCAN STAND.

Mr. Morrow keeps the

Largest and Most Complete Stock

—OF—

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

In Lawrence.

IRON, STEEL, NAILS

—AND—

Mechanical Tools of all Kinds.

Also a complete stock of

WAGON MATERIAL.

All persons wanting material of any kind—Nails, House-trimmings, or anything else are invited to call and get prices before buying elsewhere. Do not forget the place,

THE OLD DUNCAN STAND,

No. 107 Mass. street.

Wesley Duncan, the oldest merchant in Lawrence, will be on hand to wait on customers.

MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER,

DEALER IN FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY,

Lady's STRAW & FANCY Goods.

No. 119 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

Mrs. Gardner buys her goods for cash, and will sell as low as the lowest.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the Ingredients.

ADDRESS, DR. JAQUES & CO., *130 W. Sixth St., CINCINNATI, O.*

$250 *Reward for an Incurable case.* Dr. J. P. Fitler, being sworn says: I graduated in 1833, appointed to Professor's chair 1850; have devoted 40 years, exclusively to Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Kidney and Liver diseases. I guarantee Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy, Kidney Cordial, and Liver Pills, a permanent cure, or will refund money. Pamphlets, References, and Medical advice sent by mail, gratis. Address Dr. Fitler, 45 S. Fourth, Phila. Medicines at Druggists.

FITS & EPILEPSY

POSITIVELY CURED.

The worst cases of the longest standing, by using DR. HEBBARD'S CURE.

IT HAS CURED THOUSANDS,

and will give $1,000 for a case it will not benefit. A bottle sent free to all addressing J. E. DIBBLEE, Chemist. Office, 1355 Broadway, New York.

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WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

Two interesting works of 475 pages, beautifully illustrated. A Marriage Guide on woman and her diseases, Marriage, Reproduction and Sterility; and a Private Medical Adviser on the disorders and abuses of the Male Reproductive organs, Generative Debility and Impotence, with the best means of cure, sent to any address on receipt of 75 cts. by DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th street, St Louis, Mo.

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BRYANT'S "New Patent Improved" Recess Adjustable Stencil Letters are superceding all others. Can be instantly made into SOLID STENCIL PLATES. Every MERCHANT and FARMER needs a set for marking Bags, Robes and Boxes for Shipment and 1,000 uses. All Hardware Dealers keep them, and where no Agency is they will be sent by mail. Alphabet 60 cts., post paid. Full Circulars free. Agents wanted everywhere. O. G. BRYANT, MFR., CHICAGO.

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Carriage and Wagon

MANUFACTORY!

SPRING WAGONS

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Our Stock of

FALL & WINTER

CLOTHING

—IS—

UP TO THE OLD MARK.

Come in and see us and our

Ready Made Clothing

OVERCOATS, ETC.

We sell

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST FOR CASH.

GIVE US A CALL.

J. B. SUTLIFF,

No. 63 Massachusetts street.

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USE THE

CALCIUM OIL

FOR COAL-OIL LAMPS

IT IS A HIGH TEST COAL OIL.

IT WILL NOT EXPLODE.

FOR SALE ONLY AT

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$400 A MONTH. Agents wanted. Two hundred and fifty latest novelties. Send for Catalogue. VAN & CO., Chicago, Illinois.

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Attention, Dry Goods and Carpet Buyers.

GEO. INNES & CO.,

Call your Especial Attention to their

IMMENSE STOCK OF FALL GOODS

NOW BEING RECEIVED,

COMPRISING THE NEWEST STYLES

AND THE

MOST RELIABLE GOODS

KNOWN IN OUR TRADE.

We extend a Cordial Invitation to all the people of Douglas and adjoining counties to

CALL AND SEE US.

With an Efficient Corps of Salesmen and a

SUPERIOR STOCK OF GOODS,

PURCHASED OF MANUFACTURERS DIRECT.

We are in a position and condition to offer inducements to the public that not many houses enjoy. Thanking our many friends for past favors, and soliciting a continuance of the same, we remain,

Yours truly,

GEO. INNES & CO.

THE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

HAS ARRIVED.

$25,000 Worth of New and Fashionable

READY MADE CLOTHING

HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED AT

STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE.

You are particularly invited to inspect the IMMENSE and ELEGANT Stock, which consists of various kinds of

MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS.

—ALSO—

FINE OVERCOATS, HEAVY OVERCOATS, CHEAP OVERCOATS.

And Overcoats of all qualities and styles to suit your pride and pocket.
We have also all the

NOVELTIES OF THE LATEST STYLES OF HATS, CAPS AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, TRUNKS, VALISES AND TRAVELING BAGS.

Special pains has been taken in selecting this stock; it will be found of a superior make and quality, and prices much lower than heretofore; and also we guarantee being able to sell LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE in this vicinity.

PLEASE CALL AND BE CONVINCED OF THIS AT

STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE,

NO. 87 MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

PERFECTION ATTAINED AT LAST!

A TRIAL WILL INSURE ITS POPULARITY.

THE WHITE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE

WHEN ONCE USED WILL RETAIN ITS PLACE FOREVER.

Its advantages are: It is one of the largest sewing machines manufactured, adapted alike to the family or work-shop; it has a large shuttle, holding nearly a spool of thread; it is very simple in its construction, durable as iron and steel can make it, all its wearing parts case-hardened or steel, and ingeniously provided with means for taking up lost motion, so we are justified in warranting every machine for three years; it is the lightest and easiest running machine in the market; it is also the most elaborately ornamented and prettiest machine ever produced. J. T. Richey, agent for the White sewing machine, keeps supplies for all machines and repairs all machines in the best of style. All work warranted.

Before you buy a sewing machine, piano or organ, or supplies for either, call at No. 64 Massachusetts street and you will find it to your advantage.

W. A. ROGERS. H. D. ROGERS.

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